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Fore River Gets 'Chicago'; French to Move Children; Boost in State Pay O. K.'d

The World's Day—April 13, 1943

Washington: 'Chicago' to Be Built in Bay State

A contract has been let to the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass., for a new heavy cruiser to be named Chicago, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced. It replaces a cruiser of the same name lost during a Japanese air attack Jan. 30 and will cost about $40,000,000. The people of Chicago, through the purchase of war bonds, raised a total of $51,018,566 to cover the cost.

The War Production Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration asked private plane owners "in the interest of conserving available equipment" to discontinue all flying not essential to the war effort.

The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee announced it would seek the views of former President Herbert Hoover on the present food situation and the conduct and operation of the food administration during the last war. No date was set.

Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones urged the House Ways and Means Committee to approve renewal of reciprocal trade agreements with 27 nations as a demonstration that this Government intends to restore private interests to a major role in foreign trade.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended, effective May 15, railroad freight rate increases which were authorized a year ago.

By a vote of 143 to 7, the House passed the Kilday bill requiring Selective Service to give deferment priorities to fathers.

America is responding with a flood of dollars, the Treasury reported, to the greatest appeal for funds in history—the Government's $13,000,000,000 second war loan campaign—as the drive was opened officially by Secretary Morgenthau at a rally at Carnegie Hall.

In Europe: French to Move Children to Safety

Evacuation of 10,000 children from the Paris region to inland country areas has been decided upon by French authorities, according to the Paris Radio, since that district is now considered unsafe for civilians.

A prison riot in Lyons resulted in fatalities to 115 Frenchmen when they barricaded themselves in their cells and refused to admit their German wardens, the Russian Radio reports.

A Portuguese military mission of nine officers has been invited to tour American military and industrial establishments, the War Department announced.

Bishops in Germany recently addressed a joint protest to the Reich Government against oppression of the Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic International Press Agency reports.

British planes are said to be making frequent landings on French soil where they pick up young patriots for transportation to Africa or England, the Gazette de Lausanne states.

German propaganda leaders, much concerned over Allied radio programs beamed to occupied Europe, are meeting in Berlin to devise ways of preventing the conquered peoples from listening to these foreign broadcasts, the London Radio says.

New England: Saltonstall Signs Pay Rise Bill

Fifteen per cent salary increases for State employees and pay boosts of $360 each for Massachusetts legislators became law today as Governor Saltonstall signed an enabling act.

Legislative investigation of rationing and the shortage of food in Massachusetts was favored by the Committee on Rules of the General Court today.

The OPA in Hartford, Conn., declined today to recognize a claim that juke boxes and pinball machines "contribute to maintain morale" and that operators of such businesses were entitled to extraordinary gasoline allotments. The State office announced 30-day suspension of rationing privileges for George H. Chacon of Stamford, who had made such a claim at a hearing last week.

The Newagen Inn, widely known Maine summer resort, was destroyed early today by fire which also leveled a near-by cottage. Damage was estimated unofficially at between $50,000 and $100,000. Telephone lines were burned away early, deplaying the fire call.

National: Fifteen N. Y. Department Stores Fined

Fifteen leading department store advertisers and the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York City were fined a total of $80,000 in United States District Court following the filing of a criminal information against the stores and the Association charging conspiracy to violate antitrust laws by boycotting the advertising columns of the New York Times.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati denied a petition for further delay in the execution of Max Stephan, convicted traitor under sentence to be hanged.

Coal pay rises in violation of President Roosevelt's wage-freezing order are being sought for soft coal miners by John R. Steelman, head of the U. S. Conciliation Service, the Southern Coal Producers Association charged in a telegram to the White House.

A 24-hour work stoppage at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's No. 5 shop in Gary, Indiana, ended when workers returned to eight open hearth furnaces.

To forestall a telephone tieup, the National Federation of Telephone Workers is to confer with War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis, April 14, regarding the Presidential wage-freeze order, it was announced by the union's acting president, Joseph A. Beirne.

Labor strife between rival union factions broke out in two New Jersey war plants, at the Celanese Corporation of America in Newark where a fistic encounter occurred and at the Bendix Aviation Corporation in Bendix where 65 workers were discharged for "unwarranted absenteeism."

Army engineers abandoned hope of saving Omaha's $4,000,000 airport and Carter Lake, Iowa, from complete inundation by Missouri River flood waters as the turgid stream poured through two broken dikes into the 10-square-mile stricken area on the city's outskirts.

Three convicts were missing after a break from Alcatraz Island prison, and a fourth prisoner was picked out of San Francisco Bay waters by a speedboat. Other swift launches patrolled the waters for the missing men.

Americas: U. S. Told Bolivia at War With Axis

Bolivian Ambassador Luis Fernando Gauchalla formally notified the United States Government that Bolivia has formulated a decree of war against the Axis.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Red Cross Fund

Quota	$2,145,000.00
Still needed	$190,977.50

Help wipe out this deficit during the last week of the drive by sending your contribution to the American Red Cross, Boston.

Give Today

Weather Predictions

Slightly Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:51 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:37 a. m.

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:53 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:36 a. m.

WPA Activity In Bay State Nears an End

Nearly $1,000,000,000 in labor and materials is the record set up by this relief movement.

Bridges, highways, public buildings and an $7,500,000 Boston subway loom large in improvements gained by Massachusetts through the Work Projects Administration, which after spending nearly $1,000,000,000 for labor and materials in the Bay State is today sprinting down the final three weeks of its ending career.

Set up to provide work relief for the needy unemployed, for some years the WPA was the biggest enterprise in the State, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, commented here today. Its maximum pay for skilled labor stood at $94.90 a month, its unskilled rate at $57.20 a month. At its height in February of 1939, it gave jobs to 136,000 men and women. Today less than 2,000 remain on the rolls.

By April 30 the last regular WPA job in the Commonwealth will be wound up, leaving only a few weeks of final accounting and property transfer. The other 13 states which continue to operate will also close then. The shutdown already covers 34 states.

Much of the labor of the disputed WPA worker leaves little tangible behind, such as the making of 30,000,000 articles of clothing distributed to 225,000 needy families of the Bay State. Some 75,000,000 yards of cloth went into these garments. At its peak the clothing program employed 20,000 women. When discontinued the first of last month, 2,000 were still sewing.

WPA Contributions

The permanent contribution of the WPA shows up chiefly in its construction projects. Among the biggest of these was the building of the Huntington Avenue subway in Boston. Thousands upon thousands of projects were proposed by communities, counties, the Commonwealth and the Federal Government, the Federal Treasury assuming all of the labor cost. As a result, the summary of the eight years of the WPA, beginning with July 1, 1935, exhibits an innumerable number of improvements throughout the State, Mr. Delaney declared.

For instance, WPA workers built or bettered 4,113 miles of highways, roads and streets, put in 107 new bridges and viaducts, and reconstructed 211 old ones.

Recreation proved a major field for the employment of WPA potentialities. Of the 429 public buildings it erected, 101 had to do with play. The WPA also built 65 stadiums, grandstands or bleachers with a seating capacity of 120,000, 36 parks, 48 playgrounds, 81 athletic fields, 419 tennis courts and 39 ice skating areas.

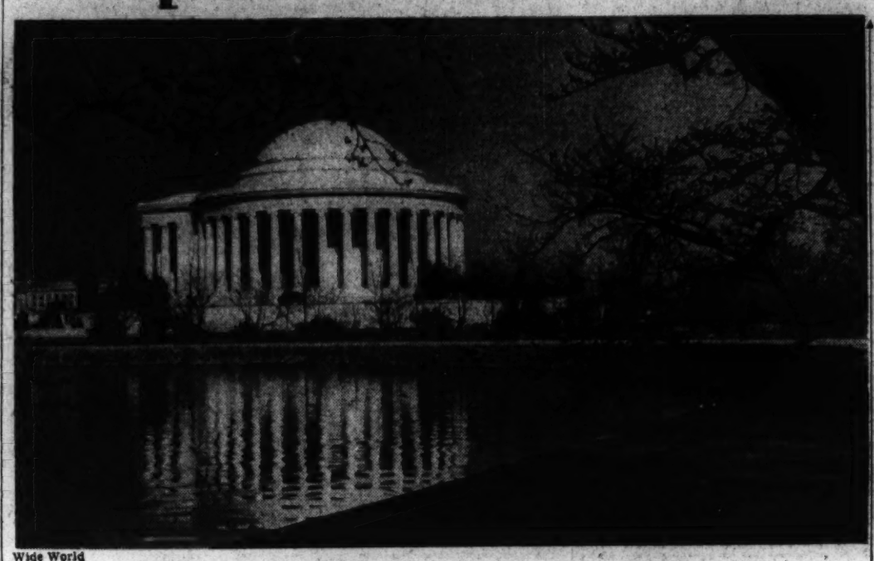
Built Airports

Though WPA workers did not themselves go in much for golf, they laid out five golf courses and threw in a ski jump for good measure.

Airways gave the WPA one of its principal opportunities. It built

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Rommel Reaches Mountain Defenses; 200,000 Axis Troops Face Allied Siege; Japan Loses 76 Planes in Two Days



Wide World

Democracy's Tribute to One of Its Builders

A tribute to a famous American statesman, the Jefferson Memorial to the third President of the United States was dedicated today by President Roosevelt. This striking photo, looking across the Tidal Basin in Washington, shows the stately Grecian columns—favorite architecture of Jefferson—harmoniously reflected in the water. Cherry blossoms in bloom provide a becoming frame for the white marble structure.

Jefferson Memorial Dedicated

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Roosevelt dedicated the shining colonnaded memorial temple beside the Potomac Basin today to Thomas Jefferson as a man whose ideals and deeds, he said, live more in this hour of freedom's crisis than at any intervening period in American history.

Simultaneously, in his brief address before a packed multitude in the gemlike setting, the President rededicated the nation to the democratic goals of Jefferson with the warning that "men who will not fight for liberty can lose it."

The President found it eminently fitting that the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth should fall this year of world conflict, because, he said, "our generation of Americans can understand much in Jefferson's life which intervening generations could not see as well as we."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke to an audience of several thousand, made up chiefly from official ranks and diplomats. On the speakers' stand with him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Crown Princess Martha of Norway, and Congressional leaders and Cabinet members.

The text of the President's remarks follows:

"Today in the midst of a great

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Hull Pacts Are Held Vital To Good Neighbor Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Nelson D. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, today directly linked the Hull Reciprocal Trade agreements with the fostering of good will to the United States in Latin America which, he declared, has made the battle with the Axis vastly easier.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying," he told the House Ways and Means Committee, before which the controversial three-year pact extension bill is now pending, "that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program is viewed by these countries as one of the most tangible and abiding manifestations of a good neighbor."

And he added:

"I am equally convinced that nothing would do more to create serious misgivings on the part of these countries concerning our future relations with them than any action on our part which had the appearance of terminating or hampering the operation of the trade agreements program."

A disposition of the House Committee to fall into the same partisan political line-up toward the Hull pacts which has existed in the two previous renewal fights is being watched anxiously here.

Hull Faces Fire on Stand

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was extensively cross-questioned by Republicans in the course of an all-day hearing yesterday that lasted till 5 p. m., and Republicans again put pointed questions to Mr. Rockefeller and to Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, who preceded him on the stand.

The Administration's position is that any major change in the pacts, let alone failure to renew the Act, would be a blow in the face to allied confidence in postwar American co-operation.

It is on the international good will and postwar co-operation bases that the whole fight is turning.

Indications are that the House Committee will approve the bill handily and the House will give it a good majority. The big worry comes in the Senate, which gave the law a bare 5-vote majority at the last extension. And particularly, anxiety centers on the Senate Finance Committee where, on paper, opponents of the measure have a 3 or 4-vote majority. A grudging acceptance of the pact renewal would be almost as bad as outright defeat toward inspiring allied confidence in American postwar aims, it is charged in some quarters.

Echo of Hull's Words

In effect, the Rockefeller-Jones testimony fitted in with what Secretary Hull has already said. Mr. Jones said the pacts now in effect with 27 nations have materially aided in strengthening friendships all over the world "and this influence is a major contribution to the war effort."

Following Republicans Bertrand W. Gearhart of California, and Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, who yesterday heckled the Secretary of State until he heatedly protested, Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York, charged today that "this talk of creating friendly relations by commerce is just plain bunk."

Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that of the 27-Reciprocal Trade Pact countries, 15 are Latin-American Republics. Like Secretary Jones he pointed to increased trade under the Hull pacts following the all-time low after the Hawley-Smoot Tariff. Reviving trade made it possible for Latin-American countries to buy more goods from the Good Neighbor and to contribute to mutual higher living standards.

Would Suit Hitler

Declaring the world is watching the action of Congress on the Hull pacts, Mr. Rockefeller revealed that his agency, part of whose job is to watch foreign propaganda, had picked up a Berlin broadcast a month ago, urging the American people "to stop Lend-Lease and to forget about the trade agreements act as unimportant."

"I can assure you," declared the witness, "that if Berlin thinks it is important that we should reject the trade agreements program, it is a pretty good indication that they hope for and count on such action as a disrupting influence on the war, unity and mutual confidence of our allies and friends,

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Call for Big War Loan Based On 'This Is a People's War'

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Flags, bunting, pageantry, patriotic music and radiocast speeches by leading Americans, led off by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, gave a strong initial fillip to the nation-wide Second War Loan Drive for $13,000,000,000 which opened at Carnegie Hall here last night.

The meeting translated the financial needs of the country as outlined by Mr. Morgenthau, into dramatic human terms, Mr. Morgenthau declaring that 10 per cent of income scale of war bond purchases was not enough and that the Government would have to borrow $70,000,000,000 from the public.

Mr. Morgenthau said the Government would borrow $20,000,000,000 each in the second and third four-month periods. Although all this money could be borrowed from the banks, a variety of reasons make it undesirable to do so, he said.

"This is a people's war, so all of the people ought to have a part in financing it," he declared.

Wide Representation

Others who spoke at the rally were Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor La Guardia, William Green, President of American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Col. Percy G. Black, of the First Armored Corps, who told of landing operations at Casablanca, and Col. W. Shelmier, of the Army Air Forces, who described operations in the South Pacific. John W. Davis presided.

Mr. Parkinson announced that four of the largest life insurance companies in the United States subscribed to $1,000,000,000 worth of bonds yesterday.

Meanwhile, Treasury officials in Washington reported a few hours after opening of the campaign that there was a "tremendous response" to the new campaign. Investors of all classes are purchasing Government bonds at a first-day pace greater than that achieved during the opening phase of the First War Loan Drive last December, they said.

Mr. Morgenthau in his address declared that American military authorities were planning a second front that would "rock Nazi Germany to its rotten, blood-stained foundations."

"I'm here tonight to tell you that your help is needed," he said. "The need is real, urgent, pressing. Ten per cent is no longer enough. We are asking every one to buy extra bonds this month, even

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

Boston Auxiliary Police to Appear In Snappy New Uniform of Navy Blue

Another smart new uniform shortly will join the Boston "parade" as the City's approximately 3,500 Auxiliary Police step forth clad in Navy-blue reefers and overseas caps, the latter inscribed with the word "Police" in white cord.

Agreement on the new reefers, similar to Navy pea jackets, which are to be paid for by the City, has been reached by a board which includes Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanaugh, Joseph H. Farrell, Property Clerk, and Lieut. Leo C. J. Masuret, Acting Head of the Auxiliary Police, it was disclosed today.

The Auxiliary Police already has been provided with night sticks, steel helmets, badges, and flashlights.

Eighth Army poised to defeat Afrika Korps 'once and for all'; welcome at Sfax.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT SFAX, April 11. Delayed—There is an air of jubilation and celebration in the Eighth Army today which few United Nations forces so far in this war have been privileged to experience.

In the space of a few days this fighting body, which has just received the warmest and most tumultuous welcome in its career from the French population of Sfax, will be face to face with the Axis African forces for a final showdown and from which there is no escape for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces through either maneuver on the open desert or further withdrawal. Now begins the period to which all the Eighth Army has been looking forward for many weeks.

This elation at nearing the goal of 2½ years' struggle extraordinarily heightened the tremendous and heartfelt greeting of the city to the conquering troops. All day long crowds which had swamped the first units entering the town and decorated the battlescarred tanks with bouquets of flowers stood by the roadside and cheered.

Continual Enthusiasm

Each new development such as the arrival of the first Fighting French units and the sight of the Army's powerful artillery stretching endlessly down the road reawoke throngs to happiness at being freed from five months of Axis military occupation.

Following so close upon the retreating Afrika Korps that they were already in the middle of town while the last German elements were leaving its northern limits, the British soldiers were offered bread, fruit, cheese and olives by men, women and children who are seriously short of food themselves. But any refusal to accept gifts from these people, who were sometimes weeping with joy, was out of the question and the troops enjoyed the first bread many had tasted in many days.

Although all Allied forces in North Africa anticipate the day of final Axis defeat in this sector, it is apparent to anyone who has visited both African fronts—now merged into one—that officers and the men of the Eighth Army have by far the most intense interest in finishing the Rommel affair once and for all.

Foe for Two Years

For the Eighth Army, Marshal Rommel has been the one and only foe in the past two years and they have come to consider liquidation of the Afrika Korps as a point of the deepest personal honor. They are like citizens of a small American town who are convinced they have an invincible football team and gleefully contemplate the coming game with a rival township.

Such assurance does not stem

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

200,000-man army is reported massing in islands for attack on Australia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied forces in Tunisia have made new gains north of Sousse and Kairouan and in the Medjez-el-Bab sector southwest of Tunis.

The bulk of Marshal Rommel's beaten Afrika Korps, however, seems to have reached the hill country north of Enfidaville and to be behind a 100-mile Axis defense arc around Tunis and Bizerte.

One unconfirmed radio report says General Montgomery's British Eighth Army is at the outskirts of Enfidaville and has captured almost an entire Italian division. Eighth Army patrols are definitely placed at from 5 to 15 miles north of Sousse.

Allied air power is continuing to pound Axis troops mercilessly and Flying Fortresses have taken a new toll of supply vessels in the Sicilian Straits.

If Marshal Rommel is now north of Enfidaville, he and General von Arnim are at last holed up in an area of about 4,000 square miles—a region slightly smaller than Connecticut.

Thus the stage is set for the concluding act in the Tunisian drama.

The final phase of the African campaign is going to be different from any that have gone before. From El Alamein to Sousse—a distance of 1,600 miles—the opposing forces were engaged in a war of movement—a war in which there was unlimited space for maneuvers. Such a war is no longer possible. The war of movement has become a siege. And sieges seldom end in short order. Frequently they turn out to be tests of attrition. It would be wise, therefore, to temper with patience one's hopes for an immediate conquest of the last Axis strongholds in Africa.

Although at times Marshal Rommel's flight took on the appearance of a rout, he appears, nonetheless, to have succeeded in bringing the principal portion of his army—roughly 200,000 — into the Tunis-Bizerte defense zone more or less intact. His estimated loss of 25,000 men was not too high a price to pay for such an achievement.

In his retreat from the Mareth Line, the Axis General's rearguards fought a series of successful holding battles in the passes through which the Americans might have driven down to the coastal plain to cut him off. The last of these apparently was in the Fondouk Pass, where the failure of the Americans to take a fortified height as scheduled seems to have enabled a number of heavy German armored units to get away to the north.

Meanwhile, the shooting down by Allied airmen of 37 of 100 Japanese planes over Port Moresby, New Guinea, brought to 76 the number of Nipponese aircraft accounted for in two days.

Speculation as to whether or not the Japanese are planning an attack on Australia has received new impetus. General Blamey, Allied ground forces commander under General MacArthur, points to the massing of 200,000 enemy troops in the islands north of Australia as evidence that they are. But Navy Secretary Knox says a tremendous sea force would be necessary to attack the island continent, and that thus far there is no indication one is being assembled.

North Africa:

Rommel Withdraws Behind Defenses

London military quarters estimated that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was withdrawing

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The Last Act Begins

By a Staff Artist

Curtain Approaches for Axis' African Venture

Dotted line indicates 100-mile defense arc around Tunis and Bizerte, into which General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel now appears to have withdrawn the bulk of his Afrika Korps. White arrows point to positions of principal United Nations forces as they prepare to lay siege to the final enemy defenses in North Africa.

Torpedoed Seaman Makes Bond-Buyers of Shoppers

Boston shoppers today were introduced to a torpedoed seaman, and, if the inference escaped them, they were being reminded by his story and by the printed and spoken word to buy War Bonds in the Second War Loan to keep such men at their jobs.

The seaman was Ensign Cornelius O'Connor. He appeared briefly at the special stand in the main floor of Jordan Marsh Company's store as part of that firm's effort in the Second War Loan drive. Daily the store will present a member of the armed services who has participated in some spectacular action.

Preceding his appearance at Jordan's, Ensign O'Connor was awarded a War Service Bar with a silver star denoting service aboard a torpedoed vessel, in the office of Mayor Tobin. The bar was presented by Commander Sherman W. Reed, superintendent of the United States Martime Commission's Radio Training Station at Gallup's Island in Boston Harbor.

Meets G. A. R. Commander

Visiting Mayor Tobin coincidentally, when Ensign O'Connor strode in, was John S. Dumser, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, who is making a tour of the New England cantonment of the G. A. R. The veterans of the two wars shook hands warmly.

Ensign O'Connor, who was graduated from the Officers School of the United States Maritime Commission in New London, Conn., disclosed that German submarine officers are getting curious about American reaction to the war.

Picked up by a German submarine three hours after it had torpedoed an American tanker in the Caribbean Sea, Ensgin O'Connor was taken abroad after he and a companion, Raymond Smithson, attracted the attention of the U-boat's crew by shouting.

German's Questions

Ensign O'Connor said that Mr. Smithson, who was formerly in the submarine service of the Navy, described the German submarine as up-to-date. Ensign O'Connor stated that the two men were well treated on the submarine.

According to Ensign O'Connor the commander of the German submarine asked them, in good English, what Americans think of the war. Ensign O'Connor said that he replied "I think we'll win, but it will take a little time." The German officer laughed, he said, and retorted, "Germany is stronger than you think."

After this interview, the German submarine surfaced and the men were set adrift in a rubber life raft with oars, four gallons of water, and hardtack.

Five days later the ensign stated they were picked up by a Brazilian freighter and flown back to Miami. The ensign, who is from Norfolk, Va., said that he was up in the crow's nest of the tanker when a torpedo ripped into the ship, sinking it in less than four minutes. One third of the crew of 33 men were lost when lifeboats were crushed as the tanker suddenly listed, he said. All of the crew but he and Mr. Smithson crowded into another life raft, he added.

Ensign O'Connor told the Mayor that he was going to sea again as soon as he could get his third mate's ticket and a berth on another ship. He said that he hoped it would be on board a freighter rather than a tanker next time.

"Going Great"

"Going over great" was the comment of an official of the War Finance Committee concerning the public reaction to the Second War Loan. Returns from sales are coming in from every quarter in New England, he said, but the results are still too inconclusive for tabulation.

Definite figures may be expected from the Treasury in a few days, he stated, indicating how well New England is responding to the quota of $1,100,000,000 which has been outlined as its portion to be subscribed in the national Treasury campaign.

In the meantime members of the War Finance Committee are carrying their message personally to meetings scheduled in Boston. Tomorrow, John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the Victory Fund Committee of the First Federal Reserve District, is scheduled to speak to the regular weekly meeting of the Boston Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler. The Hub, Rotary Club bulletin, also indicates that every member has been sent an application on which he may indicate a subscription to the Second War Loan.

First Bond

The distinction of buying the first bond in the New England area yesterday went to Mrs. John K. Waters, of Hamilton, Mass., daughter of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of American tank forces in Tunisia.

Mrs. Waters, whose husband is an Army lieutenant colonel who has been in action in North Africa, bought Second War Loan Bond Number One in the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston from W. W. Paddock, President of the bank and chairman of the War Finance Committee.

Organizations of all types aided auspiciously in launching the drive in Boston by means of posters, banners and flags. Retail stores called special attention to the drive with special windows. Customers of banks, investment firms, and other financial houses were notified through the mails in regular communications. Newspapers and radio stations backed up the drive with special displays and announcements.

We at Gilchrist's

Have So Far Purchased

WAR BONDS

Enough to Pay For

2 Flying Fortresses!

PLUS

2 P-47 Pursuit Ships!

PLUS

3,000 Parachutes!

PLUS

3,000 Life Rafts!

HOW ABOUT You?

— BOSTON, QUINCY, WALTHAM —

Amory Eliot

Amory Eliot, of Manchester, Mass., who passed on yesterday, practiced law, held prominent posts in banking, and served as a trustee and agent in Boston.

He received his education at Phillips Exeter and Harvard, attended the Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was associated in law practice with James C. Davis and, in 1901, opened his own office.

Mr. Eliot was President of the Webster and Atlas National Bank from 1914 to 1920, and later was Chairman of its Board of Directors. He was Treasurer of the Boston Good Investment Association for 10 years, and of the old Boston Exchange Club for 19 years. He was a trustee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust, Business Real Estate Trust, and Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen, among others.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder tonight, with intermittent light rain early tonight; moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Intermittent light rain early tonight becoming slightly colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Scattered light snow becoming colder tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Intermittent light rain becoming slightly colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:06 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Wednesday, 7:23 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Eastman Sees Added Oil For Eastern Area

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, today predicted a steadily increasing volume of petroleum for the Eastern States but cautioned that military demands make it unlikely that easing of restrictions on civilian consumers can be expected.

Mr. Eastman's report, based on studies by his office, was made in a letter to 20 New England members of Congress who had asked information on plans to transport a larger volume of petroleum products to New England this year.

He estimated deliveries by pipe line, tank car, barge and lake and gulf tanker, into the 17 Eastern States comprising District 1, as follows:

Second quarter, 1943, 1,271,000 barrels a day; third quarter, 1,458,000 barrels a day; fourth quarter, 1,547,000 barrels a day; first quarter, 1944, 1,611,000 barrels a day.

The estimates do not include any movement by deep water tanker, Mr. Eastman said, commenting:

"No reliance has been placed upon a restoration of transportation by tankers during the coming year. That seems the only safe assumption."

The estimated deliveries in the first quarter of 1944 are nearly 50 per cent greater than the movement by the same methods of transportation during the first quarter of this year, and about 115 per cent greater than the deliveries by those means during the first quarter of 1942.

Calling his estimates "most conservative," Mr. Eastman said the carriers and ODT were making every effort to surpass the estimates.

Greatest increase in the eastern movement, he added, will come from pipe lines. He estimated daily pipe line deliveries into district 1 at 212,000 barrels during the second quarter of this year, 356,000 barrels during the third quarter and 482,000 barrels in the fourth quarter, with deliveries increasing to 621,000 barrels in the first quarter of next year.

Seamen's Society Seeks Old Clothes

Old clothes are needed by the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society and men are urged to wear overalls in their Victory Gardens this summer in order that they may turn over to the society old sweat shirts, slacks, and similar clothing, according to Miss Helen Aspinwall Smith of the staff of the Old South Church.

Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett of West Roxbury has just been re-elected President of the organization. Mrs. Arthur Beale, Mrs. Clarence Messenger, and Mrs. Bernard Smith were chosen Vice-Presidents; Miss Clara R. Keene, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Stiles Kedy, Assistant Treasurer.

Milk Ration Issue Churned Almost to the 'Butter' Point

Food Problems in New England

To ration milk—or not to ration it? That's a question which has been churned pro and con almost to the "butter" point in New England during recent weeks. Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, predicted yesterday that milk rationing may come by summer. Spokesmen for several Greater Boston milk dealers, on the other hand, contend that while there may be a scarcity of milk by August, there will be no need for rationing.

Meantime, Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, said today that producers for the Greater Boston marketing area, delivering their milk to plants in the 191-200-mile zone, will receive $3.18 per hundredweight for the month of March. This is exactly the same as the February price, he said, but is 62 cents above the price for March, 1942.

Milk production available for the Boston market was 18½ per cent higher than for February. This increase brought the March production up to about the same level as that of March of last year, Mr. Tator said, and represented the highest increase of March over February since statistics have been kept for the Boston market.

Maple Sugar Prices

Edible varieties of maple sugar have been exempted from price control by the Office of Price Administration, which yesterday established price ceilings on block and Canadian bag maple sugar. Both the block maple sugar and the Canadian-bag variety are trade items, used by confectioners, sirup blenders, and the tobacco industry.

In exempting edible maple sugar, the OPA explained that production is small—less than $500,000 worth yearly—and administrative difficulties would be heavy, due to the large number of persons engaged in making it.

Connecticut Poultry

As part of an intensive campaign to stop "black markets" in poultry in Connecticut, the State OPA yesterday assigned a corps of investigators to distribute lists of ceiling prices to poultry wholesalers in seven key cities—Hartford, New Haven, South Norwalk, Stamford, Waterbury, Bridgeport, and Danbury.

These were described as "communities where the shortage largely created by 'black market' operations is most acutely felt."

Maine's Sea Mussels

Two million pounds of good food hung in the balance today while Washington officials considered whether or not canned sea mussels should be sold under point rationing.

Sea mussels are new to American housewives, said Arthur R. Greenleaf, Maine Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, and she should not be expected to spend precious ration points for a food she can't be sure her family will like.

Unless the OPA will remove the points from canned mussels, Mr. Greenleaf wired the proper officials, the packers will not produce any more of this new product. Maine packers contend that canned mussels should be sold on a point-free basis until they are better known.

WPA Is Breaking Up Housekeeping

Courtesy of WPA

Equipment Going to War Agencies

Upper—One of the WPA's big construction jobs in Boston—the underpass at Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues. The building of this underpass eliminated a major traffic approach problem. Below—Iron picks, without the handles, on their way to the Army from the WPA supply division warehouse on Farnsworth Street in South Boston.

WPA Activity in Bay State Rapidly Drawing to a Close

Continued from Page 1

seven airports and landing areas, improved 11 and added to three others. Much of this work is of military value, Mr. Delaney said. The military contribution, consisting also of improving camps, arsenals, the Boston Navy Yard, etc., is regarded by the WPA administrators as very substantial.

Many figures are also given on public utilities and sanitation, flood and erosion control, irrigation and conservation, and miscellaneous items. Manual projects such as building construction employed 70 per cent of the WPA personnel at the peak. It was on these projects that the men came in.

The women found their chance in the Service Division. Housekeeping aid, offered to families where the homemaker was temporarily incapacitated, employed at the peak a staff of 1,411. In eight years 906,211 working visits were made. Free hot lunches were furnished to a daily average of 19,000 school children in eight years for a total of 11,649,534 meals, sponsored primarily by school commissioners and school boards, the WPA supplying the labor.

Registered nurses paid 684,991 visits to homes of needy families. Adult education was given to 70,287 students.

Much was done in furnishing personnel to supplement the civilian defense staffs. During the past 15 months aid was supplied to 7,852 aliens in obtaining citizenship papers.

Then there was the food preservation program which netted 5,600,000 cans of fruits and vegetables for needy families, the nursery schools, recreation, art and music.

Boston Faces Final Appeal By Red Cross

An urgent appeal to the people of Greater Boston to help the Red Cross War Fund wipe out a deficit that has now been whittled down to less than $200,000 was issued today.

"This is clean-up week," declared Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the campaign for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, "and with your help we can clean up this job and go over the top of our $2,145,000 quota.

"But it will take a sincere effort from everyone. This is our last chance to prove to our fighting men that we stand behind them 100 per cent. We can do it if everyone who has not yet given does so at once and if everyone who has already contributed but can do so again makes that extra donation.

"Our boys are giving everything. Let each of us ask ourselves if we have done all we can. Let us realize our great responsibility. Let us act as if the outcome depended on each of us alone."

Checks for the Red Cross War Fund should be sent to Red Cross War Fund headquarters, 69 Tremont Street. Individuals knowing of areas not thoroughly canvassed were urged to call CAP. 9700 and report them to the Rangers.

Fabric Discussion To Feature Fashion Group's Luncheon

Fabrics will be the principal subject discussed at the open luncheon tomorrow given by the Fashion Group of Boston at the Hotel Vendome.

Miss Eleanor Whitaker of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., will discuss the present and future uses of rayon, while Miss Gertrude Hogan, of Botany Worsted Mills, will sepak on woolens. Miss Dora Miller, of the Lace and Embroidery Association of America, will talk on laces.

Some of the questions to be answered will be: What Are They Made Of? Will They Wash? Will They Clean? Do Colors Remain Fixed?

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

The Hon. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, will represent the United States Government at the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Exercises in Faneuil Hall this evening. The observance is being sponsored by the Kiwanis Club and the exercises are open to the public.

Wednesday

A talk on "Enjoyment of Prints" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

'Meals on Wheels' Lift Output of War Plants

By Marjorie Morrill
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How would you like to serve 400,000 breakfasts every day? And some of them at night, strangely enough?

Also mid-morning snacks, hot lunches, mid-afternoon snacks, hot dinners, mid-evening snacks, midnight hot lunches, and so on right around the clock? Meals on such a schedule are being served by a Boston firm, Crotty Brothers, in some 70 war plants scattered over the United States.

It is war that is changing meal hours, lunch-box habits, and food content for thousands upon thousands of war workers.

With the war machine running 24 hours a day and factories situated far from restaurants, homes, or corner lunch carts, the problem of feeding is tremendous. The logistics of meals is the same as that of munitions. The right amount must be in the right place at the right time.

To prepare such enormous quantities of food and serve it on schedule to thousands of war workers is the job of Crotty Brothers and their more than 3,000 employees. The two brothers started in Lawrence, Mass., in the textile mills about 15 years ago. The firm is now made up of Andrew Crotty, President; Joseph Gately and Edward Lane, Vice-Presidents, and Francis Crotty, Treasurer. They operate in shipyards, navy yards and naval air bases, munitions plants, practically all types of factories producing the machinery of war where men and women are ready to eat, from Maine to Florida and as far west as Des Moines, Iowa.

Shows Increase

Breakfast business in particular shows a considerable increase because many war workers travel great distances to their work, leaving home in the wee small hours without stopping for anything more than a dash of orange juice. Some of them have to go when their car-pool starts off whether or no. Others are members of "all-out-for-war" families where meals are entirely off schedule because husband may be on the night shift and wife on the day shift.

Instead of a doughnut and drink grabbed on the run these men and women can now have a sturdy breakfast of fruit juice, cereal, eggs, whole wheat toast, or muffins made of whole grain flour—the food the nutrition experts say workers need.

Serving nutritious and well balanced meals to factory workers has always been a primary concern of Crotty Brothers, and they collaborate with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, employ dietitians in all plants, and work closely with the various State or city nutrition agencies where they operate.

In plants where there is no space for a cafeteria, food is prepared in kitchens on the premises and meals on wheels roll to workers at their benches. On such services hot meals are dispensed at noontime from especially constructed wagons which keep the hot foods really hot and the cold foods really cold. Each meal is neatly packaged and conforms to the individual's order, complete with eating utensils and napkin. In fact these food purveyors are constantly putting into practice refinements in service that add to the attractiveness and compactness of factory feeding.

At snack times the carts carry a full line of wholesome sandwiches, using enriched bread and well prepared fillings, milk and hot drinks, pastries baked in their own bakeshops, ice cream, candy and fresh fruits. And also the menu for the main meal so each worker may place his order.

Where there are fully equipped cafeterias the between-meal wagon rolls just the same and workers are encouraged to leave their benches for this purpose.

In discussing the many changes in food habits of war workers Francis Crotty, Treasurer of the firm, said many clients had found the five-meal-a-day practice brings notable results in increased production. That is to say, production figures are actually higher when workers are allowed between-meal breaks for a bite to eat.

Night shifts are on a similar five-meal schedule and the provision for their between-meal lunches from rolling vans is like that made for day workers.

Fully equipped cafeterias are required today in all plants being set up by the Government for war industry, but in older factories where space cannot be allocated, food is prepared in an outside commissary and wheeled to workers on the especially constructed wagons.

Rationing is, of course, presenting a problem. Particularly hard hit are sandwich fillings because all kinds of meat are not available. And it is a meat sandwich that a hard-working war worker wants. Scarcity on various items means a sameness in menus, but the food production departments are working out menus that will be new and will substitute for scarcities in meats and other items.

Study Preferences

A supervisor is responsible for food operations in each plant and one of his constant cares is to study food preferences of the group, particularly with regard to dishes or tastes characteristic of a nationality. For instance, where there is a large English group fish and chips is a popular item. In the Midwest chile con carne goes big but in New England it is good old pork and beans. There is no blanket menu standardized for all plants. Menus are prepared with an eye to the food preferences of individuals within a division, always keeping nutritive values in the scheme.

The brothers Crotty, whose meals on wheels must have rolled to millions of hungry factory workers, are frequently consulted by the Office of Price Administration from the restaurant operators' angle and they are on the War Committee of the National Restaurant Association.

Time was when the cry "Come and get it!" was the signal to drop everything and run. But in these days when a minute saved can mean another gun, it is savory odors rolling right up to the work bench that tell hundreds of thousands of workers every day, "It's time to eat!"

Crotty Is Director Of Restaurant Group

Andrew J. Crotty, Jr., President of Crotty Brothers of Boston, operators of industrial cafeterias, has been elected a Director of the National Restaurant Association, according to word received today by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, local affiliate.

Girls and Wives Urged to Prepare For War Jobs Now

Girls and young wives without children should prepare themselves for war jobs now so that it will not be necessary to call upon mothers to leave their family duties to go into vital industries, Mayor Tobin declared today.

The Mayor was making an inspection tour of the War Manpower Commission's National Youth Administration machine shop training center on Columbus Avenue. He said that while he was not in favor of induction of women into war jobs, he believed such action would not be necessary if the vast number of women between the ages of 16 to 25, unencumbered by family responsibility would volunteer.

The proper training at NYA centers is an excellent prelude to the recruiting of the additional 3,000,000 women which labor authorities agree will be needed in war industry, he said. The Mayor was accompanied by Leon J. Kowal, Regional Director of the NYA, and John J. Griffin, Boston project manager. Mr. Kowal took this opportunity to announce that on Monday all the youth trainees at NYA projects will be raised to $40 a month. At the present time they are getting $25.60 and the difference, he explained, is to meet the rise in living costs.

Milford Packing Firm Found Guilty

After deliberating only a few minutes, a Federal jury today returned a verdict of guilty against the Milford Packing Company of Milford and two of its officers on charges of violating wholesale beef price ceilings. The officers are Caesar Cavigioli of Milford, the president of the company, and Abraham Ginsburg of Wellesley, treasurer.

At the request of Joseph N. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, Judge Arthur D. Healey of the Federal District Court, postponed sentence until similar cases now pending are disposed of. The trial ended last Friday, when the jury was dismissed until today. The Judge gave his charge to the jury this morning.

Coast Guardsman Is Sentenced On Charge of Forgery

Robert L. Phillips, Baltimore Negro and a Second Class Steward in the Coast Guard, was sentenced today to one year and one day in the Federal penitentiary and fined $1 by Judge Arthur D. Healey of Federal District Court, after pleading guilty to forging and uttering checks made out to Raymond Egan, a fellow Coast Guardsman.

Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, declared in Federal Court that Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service in Washington, urged severe prosecution of all such cases because there would be about 10,000,000 pay checks going to service men and their families by late this year "and they must be protected."

The defendant has been in the Coast Guard four years and now faces dishonorable discharge, Mr. Cartier told the Court. The defendant admitted obtaining two checks amounting to $1,654.21 made out to Raymond Egan in addition to a "liberty pass" for the same Coast Guardsman.

Hartford—$203,467,150

HARTFORD, Conn., April 13 (AP)—Within 24 hours after the start of the second war loan drive, Hartford's regional subscriptions amounted to $203,467,150 against the quota for the entire State of Connecticut of $317,000,000. Savings banks and insurance companies subscribed $200,850,000.

Honored for His War Service

By a Staff Photographer

Torpedoed Seaman Meets Mayor Tobin

Cornelius O'Connor, ensign in the United States Maritime Service, today received a War Service Bar with a silver star, denoting service on a torpedoed vessel, in the office of Mayor Tobin. Also present, coincidentally, was John S. Dumser, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. Shown, left to right, are Mayor Tobin, Commander Dumser, middle, shaking hands with Ensign O'Conner, right.

Farmers Plant War Crops; Hope to Pass U. S. Goals

Food for Freedom
Twelfth Article in a Series

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 13 — Farmers had their pencils out early this spring figuring how they could expand their acreage to meet war needs, labor supply being what it is. The result, as they reported it on "intention sheets" they turned in to the United States Department of Agriculture recently indicates that many more acres will be planted this spring with the crops most urgently needed in the war effort.

In some cases this means shifting from less needed crops to those more in demand. In others, it is a question of the farmer himself working a little harder, using his machinery more efficiently, accepting the aid of the girls and mother. However they may do it, farmers have told the Department that they intend this year to plant more acres of corn, spring wheat, flaxseed, sorghum, potatoes, dry beans, field peas, soybeans, and peanuts. They will keep about the same acreage in oats, barley, and hay, but will cut down on sugar beets and cowpeas.

Increased acreage alone, however, doesn't insure abundant food supplies next year. Demand is rising fast. Army and lend-lease requirements are expected to take one-quarter of the supplies this year instead of the 13 per cent they took last.

Weather Question

Then there's the question as to whether this year will bring as good a growing season as last. Statisticians of the Department of Agriculture, inclined to be cautious, remind the public that last year was an uncommonly good one for crops, and they take the position that two good years in succession is too much to expect. However, they see nothing to indicate that 1943 won't be a good year.

In fact, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture states in its March report that growing conditions are favorable except for a shortage of surface moisture in the Southwest. Likewise, the Ninth Federal Reserve District, reporting on conditions in the Northwest, notes that the year 1943 starts with many conditions favoring another bumper crop.

Department of Agriculture statisticians, on the other hand, prefer to assume that '43 will be an average year, no doubt feeling it safer to underestimate than make excessively rosy predictions. If 1943 is what they call normal, there will be a 12 per cent decrease in production an acre, they say. Allowing for the increase in acreage promised by the farmers, this will make for a 9 per cent decline in total crop production, according to these estimates.

Most Output Sought

Farmers, however, are not thinking in terms of average crop years and diminished returns an acre. They are just figuring how they can get more produce out of the land available to them. Given "goals" by the Department of Agriculture, they have indicated that in many types of production they expect to do even a little more than is expected of them.

For example, take corn acreage. The goal set by the Department of Agriculture is 95,000,000 acres, or 104 per cent of 1942. The intention sheets show farmers planning to plant 96,827,000 acres or 106.4 per cent of last year. In five state in the Middle West, farmers plan to plant 1,315,000 more acres of corn this year than last. To do this, they will plow up some of their pasture land and grow less hay.

Soybeans, another much-needed crop used for oil production and cattle feeding, will be planted on 9 per cent more acres than last year. A big increase in soybean production in the Southwest is noted, with Texas farmers, for example, expecting to plant 63 per cent more acres of this protein feed than they did last year.

Wheat prospects look good to the Department of Agriculture observers, although here, as in other cases, they take the cautious side. Winter wheat seeded last fall has come through in good condition, despite the severe winter. The indicated planting comes very near the goal, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states. Declines in some types of wheat are offset by increases in others. So the Department expects a yield 6 per cent above average, although 19 per cent below last year's record crop.

Wheat Acreage Change

There is nothing final about these estimates, however. Farmers may change their plans, depending upon reports on price, demands, and government policy on machinery and fertilizer supplies, on manpower, and the like. Suspension of wheat acreage allotments was announced just before the intention sheets were gathered in, and it is thought farmers did not have time to change their plans on that basis and may do so later.

Technical advance in farming can also be counted on for some increase in production. Corn production has already been stepped up greatly in the Corn Belt through use of hybrid seed. Although this seed is much more expensive, it is in practically universal use in the heart of the Corn Belt, it was said. Farmers in other areas may be expected to plant more hybrid seed next year and this would add to output.

The Southwest promises a great increase in its acreage of soybeans and peanuts, greatly needed for their oils and, in the case of soybeans, as feed. Three southwestern states—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—propose to expand peanut acreage 125 per cent. As for soybeans, Texas farmers intend to increase acreage 63 per cent, Louisiana and Arkansas farmers 20 per cent, Missouri farmers 58 per cent.

Fewer Sugar Beets

One shadow on the agricultural scene is the sugar beet situation. Last year's labor shortages have discouraged farmers from planting this crop, which takes much hand labor. They are, instead, planning to grow more potatoes and beans, cutting beet acreage about 30 per cent. They indicate they will fall short of their goal of over 1,000,000 acres, planting instead only about 740,000.

Potato prospects are better. Five Mid-western potato growing states report intentions to plant about 12 per cent more acreage in potatoes than last year. Missouri and Kansas, which might also be included in the Mid-West, are planning to extend acreage by 10 and 21 per cent over last year, respectively.

The fresh vegetable crop is more difficult to forecast. Department of Agriculture officials are counting upon the victory gardens to supplement the commercially grown crops in a big way. Last year there were estimated to be 15,000,000 farm and city home gardens; this year the Department expects 18,000,000. Since the average production of a victory garden is held to be about 1,000 pounds of produce, the Department counts on these gardens adding 18,000,000,000 pounds of food to the country's larder, providing weather is good and the gardeners are skillful and faithful to their jobs.

'—Working on the Railroad'

Wide World

Youths Take Over Vital War Work

The call to youths under draft age to fill jobs formerly held by men who have gone to fight is strong in railroading. As a result, the Illinois Central Railroad has established a school at Carbondale, Ill., to train boys in the skills of rail transportation. Sidney Laws, veteran railroader, is explaining the mechanics of a locomotive to trainee-firemen in the Illinois Central roundhouse.

Wallace Sees No Foreign Bar To Postwar Pan-Americanism

LIMA, Peru, April 13 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, told a press conference here last night that he did not believe influence in the Americas by outside nations after the war would be antagonistic to Pan-Americanism.

He made the statement in response to a question concerning his attitude toward Russia.

"To have lasting peace in the world Pan-Americanism will not be enough," Mr. Wallace said.

A cheering mass meeting in the Central Plaza welcomed him to Lima. He was greeted at the Airport by President Prado and other high officials and driven through the packed streets to the Plaza where the mass meeting had been organized in his honor.

President Prado took occasion to send President Roosevelt a special message declaring that Peru is unalterably determined to continue to collaborate with the United States in their common cause "until achievement of the final victory which will precede the period of world reconstruction."

"In that great enterprise," President Prado added, "we will continue giving the same effort and the same faith as we give today."

Mr. Wallace made a brief stop at noon at Arequipa, Peru. Standing on the balcony of the Governmental Palace, facing the Lima Plaza, he addressed the crowd in Spanish.

"We and you have a common faith in democracy and in the triumph of the Army of Liberty," he said.

"This magnificent people's manifestation is proof of the democratic spirit that permeates Peru. I thank you for this demonstration in the name of the whole North American people."

A crowd estimated at 50,000 cheered his remarks with shouts of "Wallace, Wallace, Wallace!"

From an open car, the Vice-President smilingly acknowledged cheers as he rode to the Plaza from the Airport through streets gay with flags and lined by soldiers.

A massed choir of 500 persons sang the Peruvian and U. S. National Anthems as the cars filed through the Plaza to the Palace. School-children waved flags of both nations.

Mr. Wallace will remain in Lima for today and tomorrow.

College Freshmen Shaky on History

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—The man and woman on the street in Greater New York have put the nation's college freshmen to shame, the Daily News says.

Recently the New York Times conducted a survey of college freshmen and reported startling ignorance of American history on their part. Rosaleen Doherty of the Daily News tested the average New Yorker's prowess with the following results:

Forty-one of 42 interviewed knew Lincoln was President during the Civil War. The News said 1,705 of 7,000 students gave the Times the wrong answer.

All 42 knew Wilson was President during World War I. Of the 7,000 college students, 2,077 were wrong on that question.

Alexander Hamilton was correctly identified by 38 average citizens. Less than half the students did it.

The real payoff:

Thirty-one average New Yorkers, of the 42, had perfect scores. None of the students had achieved that.

Fraser Resigns Post

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Author Hugh Russell Fraser said yesterday that he is resigning from his post with the United States Office of Education because "I feel that the office does not share my viewpoint" on the policy for teaching American history.

Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Committee on American History, a private organization, assisted in framing a recent survey on historical questions made by the New York Times.

OPA Fixes Price of Fresh Tuna

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Fixing maximum prices for fresh tuna, the OPA today took the first definite step in carrying out President Roosevelt's order of last week to bring all cost-of-living foods under price control.

Fresh fish was the principal food excluded from price control at the time of the Chief Executive's order. OPA said the tuna order will be followed by similar action on halibut and other fresh fish. When the fish rules are completed, the agency estimated, 98 per cent of all food will be under price control.

The other 2 per cent, also slated for early action, includes: apples, sweet potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, kale, cauliflower, pears, peaches and plums.

Meanwhile, regional OPA offices have been authorized to "freeze" restaurant and other public-eating prices, and action is planned to control various basic farm prices, including livestock, cotton and wheat, in order to strengthen the existing price controls on flour, meat and other processed products.

Quick action also was predicted in official quarters to strengthen the present, temporary price controls on lettuce, spinach, carrots, peas, waxed and green beans, cabbage and tomatoes.

Report Urges Cut in Farm Spending

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Abolition of the Farm Security Administration, abandonment of the crop insurance program, and discontinuance of parity payments on the 1943 and 1944 crops were recommended today by the House Appropriation Committee in sending a $707,040,844 Agriculture Department supply bill to the floor.

The funds recommended for the Department's operation for the fiscal year starting next July 1 were $20,939,259 more than current year appropriations and $240,093,647 below budget estimates. Included in the total was $193,623,000 for parity payments for the 1942 crop year which were authorized in last year's appropriation but for which no funds were made available at the time.

In recommending abolition of the New Deal-sponsored FSA, established in 1937 and one of the favorite targets for congressional criticism for several years, the Committee suggested that its functions be transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, which was given the assignment of carrying on many FSA programs already under way.

Provision for FCA

The Committee recommended that the FCA be given $12,000,000 for rural rehabilitation and other functions and $40,000,000 from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for loans.

In overriding a Budget Bureau recommendation that the bill contain authorization for the incurrence of obligations to provide full parity for the crop years 1943 and 1944, the Committee said it believed "observance of existing price control legislation or any other legislation affecting this matter, will afford producers, either from loans or from the market, the full parity price."

Its recommendation for abolition of the Federal crop insurance program, the Committee said, was based on the showing made on insurance of cotton and wheat and the conviction that "further operations will eventuate even greater losses."

Voluminous hearings on the bill were filled with criticism of FSA policies, notably by farm organizations and members of Congress, but there also was commendation of the agency by others who contended it was the salvation of financially-harrassed farmers.

Headed by C. B. Baldwin, the FSA had 417,600 active clients last Dec. 31, and has made loans to 975,000 since the program started. Mr. Baldwin told the Committee the unpaid principal balance on rural rehabilitation loans alone was approximately $417,000,000.

Another Budget Bureau recommendation turned down by the Committee proposed the elimination of provisos in last year's bill prohibiting the sale of Government-controlled surplus farm commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation at less than parity price. The Committee wrote into the measure an unqualified prohibition of the sale of the stock at less than parity.

Farm Payments

It trimmed from $400,000,000 to $300,000,000 the regular budget estimate for payments to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and limited administrative expenditures of all kinds under the benefit programs to 50 per cent of estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.

The Committee recommended complete transfer of the farm tenant purchase program to the Farm Credit Administration, with administration to be through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Land Banks and the National Farm Loan Associations. The bill retained a budget estimate of $30,000,000 for the making of tenant-purchase loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Administration of resettlement projects previously handled by FSA was ordered transferred to the Farm Credit Administration, with instructions to expedite liquidation of the projects.

Of the $12,000,000 recommended for rural rehabilitation loans, $8,000,000 was earmarked for use by the Extension Service, including funds for farm and home management assistance heretofore rendered by county and home management supervisors.

The Committee cut from $30,000,000 to $20,000,000 the budget estimate of authorization for loans to co-operatives by the Rural Electrification Administration.

1944 Food Demands To Top 1943 Goals

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 13

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard says it appears fairly certain that 1944 food production demands will exceed this year's record goals.

This forecast, made in testimony released today by the House Appropriations Committee, was based upon calculation of the needs of United Nations military forces plus at least an "emergency" food ration for relief work in countries freed from Axis domination.

Domestic civilian and other requirements, Mr. Wickard said, may be expected to continue at 1943 levels or to increase slightly.

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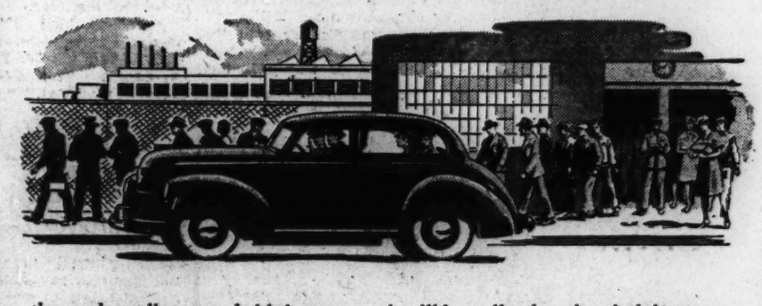

YOU may be eligible right now for a top-quality, moderately priced, new 1942-model Studebaker—a good-looking, restful-riding, brilliantly engineered new Studebaker Champion, Commander or President Eight that was built by Studebaker's master craftsmen before car production stopped.

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The supply of these Studebakers is strictly limited

If you are hopeful of getting a new car for essential transportation under the liberalized new rationing regulations, it will be well to bear in mind that no more of these 1942-model Studebakers will be available when Studebaker dealers' present limited stocks are sold.

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Devens Troops 'Under Fire' As Part of Training Course

War Activities in New England

Under-fire training has been established at Fort Devens, it was disclosed today, after recommendations came from New Guinea that men be trained under actual gunfire before arriving in a theater of action.

Machine-gun slugs zing over flattened soldiers in an infiltration course, with the bullets close enough to be heard and intended to be high enough to miss.

The course begins deep in the Fort's reservation, where men lunge across a 70-yard starting line at a trot. As they pass a first "shell crater," a charge of explosive is set off, and they drop to the ground. Then the machine-guns start. Seven "bombs," buried charges well confined by barriers, are set off before the men reach the first barbed-wire entanglement, and 10 more are set off before the men drop into the safety of a trench, 80 yards from the jump-off.

While the average soldier takes from seven to nine minutes to make his way to the finish, the course record is 1½ minutes.

Fire Courses

Classes in the fourth in a series of nine-day courses in fire protection for war plants began yesterday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the request of the Army's Division of Internal Security.

War-plant inspectors who are taking the course come from the Army's Service Commands. They are officers and civilian personnel engaged in work of internal security for the commands, transportation, and air force.

Under the "Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program," sponsored by the United States Office of Education, the course includes the nature and causes of fire in manufacturing properties; construction as it affects fire protection; common and special manufacturing hazards; fire protection devices and equipment; public and private fire mrigades and inspection procedures.

Harbor Commander

Brig. Gen. Frank S. Clark, who served as Chief of Staff of Army Forces in Australia for eight months last year, has assumed command of the Boston Harbor Defenses, succeeding Brig. Gen. Samuel L. McCroskey.

A native of Greenfield, Mass., the new commander comes from Camp McQuade, Calif., where he headed a Coast Artillery Replacement Center since returning to this country last August. He served in the World War overseas and later helped install Philippine defenses.

Hartford Cited

Hartford's Civilian Defense Volunteer Bureau today received a commendation from James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, for "its achievement in recruiting, training, and assigning volunteer civilian war workers."

Citing its record as a "goal to be aimed at by most of the other communities in the country," Mr. Landis noted that in the past 12 months, the Bureau had provided volunteers for 107 agencies in its community and recruited 623 trainees for 15 different instruction courses.

Tufts Certified

In the latest group of colleges approved for the war training programs of the armed forces is Tufts College, which has been declared eligible for the Navy's basic training program, according to the War Manpower Commission.

Waacs Arrive

More than 200 Negro Waacs have arrived at Fort Devens to serve as a cadre for women Negro recruits to be sent there for basic training, and to be trained in the Motor Transport School, it was announced today.

Arriving in two batches, the new Waacs came from Fort Des Moines, where they had undergone basic training.

Women Marines

First of women Marine Corps officers candidates to arrive at Northampton for training were 75 who reported Saturday, along with 425 Waves and Spars for training at Smith College and Mount Holyoke College.

Quincy Marine's First Leave In 3 Years Sees His Promotion

[This story was written by Second Lieutenant Weldon James, 193 Montford Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina, a Marine Corps Public Relations Officer, and distributed by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, March 27. Delayed.—Maj. James J. Dugan, U. S. M. C, of 66 Monroe Road, Quincy, Mass., got his first leave in three years, decided to come down from Northern Ireland for "a quiet week" in the British capital—and ran into four German air raids.

In the same week he found a college classmate he hadn't seen in 15 years—Bill Humphreys, formerly of the Associated Press at London and now of the Chicago Sun—and topped the week by learning that he had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

The Lieutenant Colonel, a tall, blue-eyed, red-haired officer whose Marines sometimes refer to him as "Shamas O'Dugan," greeted all these events with the same wide Irish grin.

"A fine week," he said. "Looks as if I ought to try getting leave more often."

On duty for many months in Northern Ireland, Lieutenant Colonel Dugan had never been in the British capital before. [He had flown over it, but without landing.]

"Fascinating," he commented. "Particularly during the air raids. You have to take your hat off to the people of this city."

"Nothing fell remotely near me during the raids—except the shrapnel—but I found it exciting enough. It was something to see the tremendous barrage the British put up, with tracers and flares lighting up the sky.

"I see now why German raiders so seldom penetrate the inner defenses.

"The spirit of the people here is what the papers at home have always described it—magnificent. Granted, in the Londoners' own view, that the current raids are nothing like the blitzes of old, they are real enough to make you appreciate that spirit."

A native of Bangor, Maine, Lieutenant Colonel Dugan attended Quincy, Mass., high school and Boston College High School. He won his B. A. degree at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1926, after setting one of the greatest athletic records in the history of the college. He served as Captain of both the football and the baseball teams, and still found time for basketball and lacrosse, and for membership in the Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Commissioned by the Marine Corps in 1928, Lieutenant Colonel Dugan saw service in Quantico, Virginia; Wakefield, Massachusetts; Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Boston, before arriving in Northern Ireland. His service medals include Expert Rifle, Expert Pistol, Reserve Good Conduct, Emergency Medal, and European Theater Medal.

A peacetime businessman, Lieutenant Colonel Dugan is a partner with his brother, Henry M. Dugan, of the Dugan Manufacturing Company of Quincy, makers of leather goods and military equipment. He is also a partner, with his father and brother, in O. H. Dugan & Company, Boston, leather dealers.

Married to the former Sue Weisheit, of Baltimore, Lieutenant Colonel Dugan is the father of three girls and a boy, all now at the family home in Quincy. He's never seen the son [born June 14, 1942], but he's hoping that the youngster and the whole family hear him soon on a radiocast recorded here for early release by station WBAL, Baltimore.

Creamery Operator Loses His Appeal And Is Ordered to Pay $42,236 Fine

Howard D. Parker of Belmont, who was operating the Green Valley Creamery of Passumpsic, Vt., and the Stuart Milk Company of Somerville, Mass., today lost his appeal against a finding of Judge George C. Sweeney when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the decision of the lower court. As a result the milk dealer must pay a compensatory fine of $42,236.74 to the Milk Market Administrator within 10 days or serve a jail sentence as originally ordered by Judge Sweeney.

Compliance with the provisions of the Milk Marketing Act of 1937 was also ordered by the lower court, which found the defendant in civil contempt of a decree involving his activities in the affairs of the two corporations.

It was alleged by the Government that the Green Valley Creamery was operated so that its milk was sold to the Stuart Milk Company at less than cost and to such an extent that the Green Valley Creamery was without the necessary funds to pay its debt to the Milk Marketing Administrator under terms of the decree.

Tax-Exempt Homes Urged for Army Men

Massachusetts men enrolled in military service would be granted a $5,000 tax exemption on real estate occupied by their families, under legislation urged by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Thomas M. Joyce, Legislative Agent for the Federation, asked the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, to report favorably on a bill which would provide exemption for the duration of service and for six months thereafter, discretionary with local assessors.

Maximum increase on local taxes would be 10 cents for each $1,000, Mr. Joyce declared, if every home owner between the ages of 18 and 38 took advantage of the law.

City Auditor Fox Urges Pay Raises

Legislation permitting the City of Boston and Suffolk County to pay a $200 allotment to some 150 department heads was urged today by Charles J. Fox, City Auditor.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, Mr. Fox said the increase is sought by the Mayor to offset rising living costs. Department heads, he said, are precluded from a general increase voted by the City Council because the maximum salary is fixed by statute.

Spring is in the air and winter's dirt is in your rugs

Refresh your home this Spring. Let us call for your rugs and give them a thorough cleaning. Remember, Clean Rugs wear longer.

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THE 2ND WAR LOAN DRIVE IS ON

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'Cry Havoc' at Plymouth — Current Art Exhibitions

Play About Bataan Nurses Last of Subscription Series

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Cry Havoc," Allan R. Kenward's play which came to the Plymouth last evening as the sixth and final offering in the subscription series of the American Theater Society and the Theater Guild, has already had a considerable history. It began its career in a little theater in Hollywood last October, was presented in New York at about Christmas time under the title of "Proof Thro' the Night," and then went on tour under its original name.

It is a war play, presenting a group of nurses during the fighting in the Philippines early in 1942. Its single setting is a converted gun emplacement adjacent to Bataan Peninsula, used as a shelter for the nurses. Its cast of 13 is composed entirely of women. The only masculine intrusion is the voice of a Japanese soldier heard off-stage at the end of the play.

* * *

The theme is the reactions of such characters when exposed to the horrors of war. But the playwright has not penetrated much below the surface. His play falls somewhere between melodrama and tragedy. Though the atmosphere is melodramatic, with an overabundance of the sounds of airplanes, antiaircraft fire, and bomb explosions—so much indeed that at moments it is difficult to hear what the players are saying—there is little of the genuine excitement that goes with first-rate melodrama. The conclusion is tragic, but the play as a whole lacks the uplift and the vision of the essential nobility of mankind which give tragedy meaning.

Mr. Kenward has been content to assemble an assorted group, to point out some of their superficial differences of background and behavior, and to confront them with the discomforts and dangers of warfare. The conversation is interspersed with a kind of rough soldier talk. One of them becomes deranged. One of them is wounded. Another is charged, unjustly, with perversion. One is shot and killed by a Nazi agent who is discovered in their midst. The playwright has not spared his audience a feeling of the shock of war. But qualities of heroism are discovered too and there is a suggestion of devotion to duty.

* * *

The acting has been directed in a melodramatic tone and tempo. Much of the dialogue is spoken in high-pitched voice and the playing conveys a feeling of almost constant tension. But there are some capable performances.

One of the best of them is that of Flora Campbell as a nurse of long experience who is placed in charge of the group. Florence MacMichael, as a slow-witted girl with a southern drawl, makes the most of a role designed for comic relief. And Ann Dere manages capably with the part of a woman doctor. Among the others prominent in the cast are Maxine Stuart as a firey Irish girl, Bridget Hart as an ex-burleque actress, and Pax Walker and Margaret Phillips as two English sisters.

On the Stage

"Early to Bed," the musical announced for the Shubert in Boston on May 17, has been postponed for a week, to Monday, May 24. It will be seen in New Haven on May 20.

* * *

Dorothy Sands, according to the New York Times, has returned to her part in "Tomorrow the World." Kathryn Givney played the role during the last few performances in Boston and it had been expected that she would continue with the cast in New York. Joyce Van Patten and Nancy Nugent will alternate the part that Miss Van Patten played during most of the engagement in Boston.

Vandamm

Edmund Gwenn and Katharine Cornell

In Miss Cornell's production of "The Three Sisters" at the Shubert

'Cry Havoc'

At the Plymouth—Play by Allan R. Kenward, presented by John Wildberg, staged by Roberta Barrett and John Berry, setting by Albert Johnson, lighting by Ernest De-Wolf. The cast includes:

Doc	Ann Dere
Smitty	Flora Campbell
Flo	Patricia Ironside
Pat	Maxine Stuart
Connie	Eugenia Rawls
Steve	Mary Herriot
Site	Margaret Phillips
Andra	Pax Walker
Nydia	Florence MacMichael
Helen	Jacqueline Susann
Grace	Bridget Hart
Sadie	Mary Fletcher
Native Woman	Georgette Spelvin

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia." by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, also Patriots' Day, 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Final Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 9. "Fighting Engineers," 2:15, 5:50, 8:35.

Exeter—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. 2:10, 5:40, 9:20. "Squadron Leader X," Ann Dvorak, Eric Portman. 3:55, 7:45.

Fenway—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Kenmore—"Springtime in the Rockies," John Payne, Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis, 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55

Metropolitan—"Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, Helene Reynolds. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.

Modern—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Mask of Nippon," "Madero of Mexico," "The Aldrich Family Gets in the Scrap," "Mighty Niagara," "Back from the Front," "U. S. Navy Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"St. Pierre and Miquelon Isles," "Keep 'Em Sailing," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Niagara," "Madero of Mexico," "Shep Fields," Donald Duck cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shots.

Trans-Lux—"Maltese Falcon," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

Tremont—"His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:20. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 3:35, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:55. "Fighting Engineers." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 1:45, 7:50. Allston: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Richard Cummings. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

Regent: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "At the Front in North Africa."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Outlaws of the Desert." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding.

Coolidge Corner: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "We Are the Marines."

Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, J. Parker. 2, 8.

University: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. "Marines in the Making." 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. "Latest News of the World." 3:15, 5:30, 8:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez. "Lady from Chungking," Anna May Wong.

Codman Square: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young Laraine Day. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2:08, 8:15.

Park: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Great Gildersleeve," Jane Darnell. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 2:33, 5:43, 8:51.

Mystic: "Mug Town," Dead End Kids. 2:25, 8:35. "The Lady from Chungking," Anna May Wong, Harold Huber. 3:35, 7, 9:40.

Orpheum: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 1:55, 7:50. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 3:30, 9:25.

Strand: "Shadow of a Doubt," John Cotten. 3:10, 9:10. "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford, "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young.

Fellsway: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce.

NATICK—Colonial: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, M. Montez. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 3, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. "Kid Dynamite," Leo Gorcey. 2, 8.

Strand: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "Fighting Engineers." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "The Great Gildersleeve," H. Peary, J. Darwell.

Strand: "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy.

Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Paulette Goddard. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson, Van Johnson. 2:00, 7:54. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 3:30, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Hi Buddy," Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "New Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Stand By, All Networks."

Coolidge: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Mug Town," Dead End Kids.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "Meet the Stewarts."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. Claire Trevor. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Journey for Margaret," Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 3:10, 9:30.

Final Monday Symphony

Arcady Dubensky, composer, was the guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last evening, coming from New York to attend the first presentation of his work entitled Prelude and Fugue, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky. Mr. Dubensky, called from his place in the audience to the platform, made acknowledgment of the applause for his piece, which did service as opener for the concert.

The music proved to be of a sort that could scandalize nobody's feelings and yet could hardly help pleasing the ear of any radical listener, if perchance there happened to be one in attendance on a Monday night. There is no such thing as giving cold regard to a well-composed fugue like this latest product of Mr. Dubensky's workshop. Be as modern in your inclinations as you will, you are bound to hold a good job of counterpoint, howsoever conservative its style, in respect.

What hearers do like a present-day study in this old-school form to show is interesting melody. They hardly care for anything that is merely contrapuntal exercise and ingenious framing. When neo-classic effort amounts only to that, they rather fail to get excited. But here came along a fugue that sings and that carries a message of sentiment.

Nor does it seem like a keyboard fugue adapted to orchestra, nor like a string quartet fugue broadened out with the sonorities of wind instruments. It sounds like something symphonically conceived in the first place and inevitably wrought into a texture of violin, wood, and brass tone.

At any rate, a novelty by an old friend of Dr. Koussevitzky who has been kept a long time waiting for a chance to be introduced to Boston. Mr. Dubensky has more than one line of skill, too, having made an excursion in the comic opera field ("Romance for Double Bass") produced in Moscow 25 years and more ago, before he took up residence in the United States.

In closing the concerts of the Monday subscription, Dr. Koussevitzky did things that cannot but be remembered pleasantly; after the new piece, Debussy's "Faun," Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" (Second Suite), and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. He achieved a most subtle recalling of the Symbolist period in a very subdued rendering of the "Faun," getting back the aroma, to say the least, of a time that two wars tend to kill memory of and credence in. With the "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite he let it be appreciated how like Debussy Ravel is, and again how unlike the Parisian, and how much an individual from the region of the Pyrenees, he remains.

Though the Fifth Symphony has been many times put on the discs, it ought to have been recorded once more at this time. Surely the imprint would have been beyond correction. Regarding the return of the theme of the Scherzo at a certain place in the Finale, which has furnished matter of speculation for analysts, it took on the character under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton, of a cadenza, a moment of rest and recollection before the grand summing-up and conclusion. It acted as a sort of balance to that brief strain of solo meditation that is permitted to the oboe somewhere well along in the opening movement.

W. P. T.

Miss Skinner's Program

The program of character sketches to be given by Cornelia Otis Skinner in the Copley Plaza Ballroom Sunday afternoon will be as follows: "Eve of Departure," "Hotel Porch," "Times Square," "The Facts of Life," "Foxhole in Corregidor," and "A Lady Explorer."

Art Exhibitions

The Blanchon Gallery of Modern Art, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of contemporaries. Open from 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

Children's Art Club, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings of religious subjects by Allan Rohan Crite. Through April 25.

Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—XV American exhibition of art photos by Egons, camera artist. Through April 24.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through April 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Works by members of The Gloucester Society of Artists. Paintings by Marian Williams. Sculpture by Staff Sergt. William E. Artis; drawings and photographs by Servicemen. April 13-May 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of "Still Life and Decorative Paintings" by Members of the Guild. Through April 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—European painters in America. Through April 23.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—The Art of Colonial American and the Early Republic—Primitives of Hudson River School and their contemporaries. Through April 24.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge — Chinese porcelain, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April 30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. European and Near Eastern Embroideries from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Through May 30. Recent Accessions, including a Javanese stone head of Buddha (ca. 800 A. D.); paintings by Whistler, Charles Conder, Lucien Simon, C. B. Troccoli, S. L. Gerry, Robert Salmon; a Saltonstall armorial embroidery; sculpture, glass, pottery, and prints. Early Silver of the Old South Church, Boston.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition organized in collaboration with the Netherlands Government through the office of the Netherlands Information Bureau, New York. Through April 22.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries woven at Tournai, Beauvais, Gobelins, Brussels, Delf, Enghein.

The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery — Exhibition of Contemporary Russian Art. Through April 18.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of art by the residents of Winchester.

Manchester: Carrier Gallery of Art—Posters of Soviet Russia; work by American illustrators; brush drawings of China by Alison Stilwell; rugs by American artists. Through April.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Exhibition of Modigliani drawings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leon N. Brilliotin; French wallpapers; selection of paintings from the Museum collections.

Providence Art Club—Fourteenth members' exhibition. Through April 28.

McCormick Textiles Shown At the Boston Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The spacious special exhibition galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are to show, through May 30, a large group of embroideries from the collection of Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago. They are specimens of European and Near Eastern needlework carefully gathered by Miss McCormick over long years of search and travel.

The textile has hitherto been regarded as a category of crafts, a minor art, notable as a pleasing adjunct to a decorative scheme. In recent years, however, it has been the object of study of specialists and collectors, and research has shown needlework to be a medium betokening great skill and expressing subtle artistic refinements. The bed valance, the petticoat flounce, the pillow top was daintily embroidered with flowers and birds. The exuberant patterns often emanated from the nimble fingers of unwitting artists, who had been taught to ply the needle by patient aunts and grandmothers.

* * *

In a large and varied group of textiles like Miss McCormick's, we note that the love of needlework is general, and that it is not merely a provincial pastime, or domestic hobby. Religious vestments have been richly garnished with exquisite patterns wrought after the acknowledged symbols. Miss McCormick owns many embroideries of the Greek Church. There are embroidered icons, details of ritual vestments worked in metal thread and colored silks.

The early Byzantine conventions persist. They are worth contrasting with the domestic embroideries of the Greek Islands. The latter show a release from convention and follow the free pursuit of designs, often based on nature and modified by fancy. The spirited character of the Greek provincial needlework is refreshing. Some modern painters of Paris have tried to recapture something of their exuberance.

In examining these pieces at the Museum we find that the patterns have a family resemblance with needlework elsewhere, that there are certain basic motives that recur the world over, subject to local mutations. It is the tutored and sophisticated performer who is subject to fashionable and cursory trends.

* * *

Miss McCormick's collection excels especially in English specimens of the Elizabethan period and the era of Queen Anne. While embroidery was considered a suitable pastime for a well-bred young lady, there were professional embroiderers to work the ornate pieces, and their handiwork was inspected in accordance with the by-laws of 1562. There is a sumptuous doublet of gold and silver, a headdress and two pairs of gloves richly embroidered, all of which, it is believed, were left as gifts by Queen Elizabeth when she visited at Kimberley.

There is a great variety and remarkable finesse in the British needlework. The earlier embroiderers were delicate and with the passing of years attempts were made at variations with stumpwork, incrustations, and three-dimensional stitchcraft. Among the pieces shown are bedspreads, jackets, headwear, cushions. Among early Eighteenth century pieces are the needle-point pastorals which influenced our American Colonial embroiderers.

There are specimens of French, Italian, Swedish, Russian, Indian, and Bulgarian embroidery. Here is an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with an art that is as widespread as it is personal, elegant as it is modest, an art which has a long, long tradition.

The art of needlework, like cabinetwork and metalwork has felt the incursion of the machine. Happily there are discerning collectors like Miss McCormick who are preserving these precious articles which increase our understanding and appreciation of human accomplishments in the past, and kindle the hope that the line of tradition, worn thin for the moment, will be sustained against mechanical encroachments.

Choral Music This Week

Choral music will be featured at the Symphony concerts of next Friday and Saturday, with the choruses of the Cecilia Society and the Apollo Club assisting the orchestra in Brahms' "A Song of Destiny," Hugo Wolf's "The Fire-Rider," and the Polovetzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." In the first half of the program Dr. Koussevitzky will present Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G major, for string orchestra; Brahms' Variation, on a Theme by Haydn, and Richard Strauss' "Don Juan."

To Revive 'Hazel Kirke'

The Junior Laboratory Theater of Emerson College will revive Steele MacKaye's melodrama, "Hazel Kirke," for three performances on May 5, 6, and 7 in the Emerson Drama Workshop. The play was first produced in New York in 1880, the year Emerson College was founded.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
This DURBIN is DYNAMITE!
DEANNA DURBIN
THE AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY
EDMOND O'BRIEN • BARRY FITZGERALD
PLUS
JOAN DAVIS in HE'S MY GUY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John GARFIELD • Gig YOUNG
"AIR FORCE"
Plus "DIXIE DUGAN"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Ida LUPINO • Dennis MORGAN • Joan LESLIE
"THE HARD WAY"
Plus "LADY BODYGUARD"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — LAST WEEK MATINEE TOMORROW
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
The Three Sisters
by ANTON CHEKOV
Evgs: $1.10-$3.30; Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.75

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Starting Thursday—JOURNEY FOR MARGARET, STREET OF CHANCE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse. Sun.
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees, Sat. & Sun. 2:40

"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 8th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 289 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE • JACK OAKIE • LYNN BARI
'HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO'
Plus 1st Person On Our Stage! BUY A WAR BOND at the
Chico MARX ORCH.
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

Women's Activities: Skits Portray Year's Work

Lively dramatic skits replaced written reports at the 48th annual meeting of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society yesterday in the Old South Church, Copley Square. This departure from the customary method of summarizing the year's work gave members and guests a vivid picture of such activities as filling seamen's comfort bags, publicizing the Society through radio interviews, and giving parties for the "unsung heroes" of the Merchant Marine.

Who makes comfort bags, why, how, and where were tellingly portrayed in the comfort-bag skit. During the last year the Society distributed over 500 bags filled with knitted articles, sewing kits, toilet articles and other items useful to seamen.

The need for a constant supply of small gifts for filling the kits as well as money with which the committee can purchase articles at wholesale, was brought out. Combs, files, strong black and white thread, mirrors, toothbrushes, soap, stationery, pencils, pocket-size books are among the items needed.

Many Groups Help

Scout troops, bridge clubs, Sunday School classes, and individuals have helped the committee with this worthwhile project. Some do's and don't's for the benefit of future helpers were also enacted. One character in the skit, for instance, had to spend her time checking the contents of unlisted bags—time that might have been put to better use if those who had filled the bags had been careful to list the articles put in them.

As the Society wishes all bags to contain the same articles, those who take them home to fill can save the committee much time by heeding the instructions to check the list which is supplied with each bag.

Besides the skits, there were talks by Dr. Roy P. Sandidge, of the United States Marine Hospital, Mrs. William Morgan, ex-President of the Woman's Society, Mrs. William E. Strong, ex-vice-President, Arthur J. Crockett, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, with which the Woman's Society affiliated itself a year ago, the Rev. Herbert W. Gates, field secretary, and Gardiner E. Thorpe, chaplain at Sailor's Rest.

Mrs. Crockett Re-elected

Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett of West Roxbury was re-elected for her second term as President. Other officers elected are: Mrs. Arthur Beale of Newton, Mrs. Charles Messenger and Mrs. Bernard Smith of Belmont, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Rufus A. Dyer of Watertown, Recording Secretary; Miss Clara R. Keene of Brighton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Arthur B. Marsh of Melrose, Treasurer, and Mrs. Stiles Kedy of Melrose Highlands, Assistant Treasurer.

Representatives of a number of Congregational churches in Greater Boston, which make this nondenominational service possible, were present. Other guests included Mrs. Roy P. Sandidge and Mrs. Harry J. Walker, who were hostesses at the tea which followed the meeting, and Miss Helen E. Conley, social worker for the two societies, whose report was illustrated in one of the skits.

By a Staff Photographer

Filling Comfort Bags for the Men of the Merchant Marine

Members of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society who took part in one of the skits presented at the annual meeting yesterday. Left to right: Mrs. Nettie Haw, Mrs. Rufus A. Dyer, Mrs. George W. Barker, Mrs. Maynard L. Crossland, Mrs. Arthur B. Marsh.

Night School Graduation

Graduating exercises at Boston's 17 evening high and elementary schools will take place tomorrow and Thursday nights, with members of the School Committee awarding diplomas to 193 girls and 93 boys who have completed night school courses.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias to Boston:
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "C" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, and canned fish. Along with the red "A" stamps, which became valid week before last, and the "B" stamps which became good last week, they will all be good through April.

April 15—Specific cents-per-pound ceiling retail prices for beef, veal, lamb, and mutton go into effect.

April 18—Red "D" stamps will become valid.

April 25—Red "E" stamps will become valid. (Expiration date not set.)

April 30—Last day to use Red A, B, C, and D stamps.

Canned Goods

April 30—Blue stamps "D" "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

April 25—Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—Period 4 fuel-oil coupons good through today for 8 gallons each in Zone B. No. 5 coupons now valid, with value increased from 8 to 10 and 80 to 100 gallons, depending on class.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Outstanding Citizen Nominations Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 13 — Any present or former resident of New Hampshire who has made an outstanding contribution to the state, the nation or the world, is eligible to receive the Charles Holmes Pettee Memorial Medal, and nominations were invited today by the Alumni Association of the University of New Hampshire.

All interested citizens are offered the opportunity to nominate a candidate for the medal by sending a name to the Alumni Secretary of the University at Durham. The award will be made during the Commencement exercises of the University about the middle of May to one that is chosen from the nominees by a "jury" selected for the purpose. The medal is in honor of Dean Pettee who served the University as professor and dean for 62 years. It was first awarded in 1941 to Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the Supreme Court, a native of New Hampshire.

BUY WAR BONDS!
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Fashion Authority
BUY STAMPS, TOO!

Guild Holding Bazaar April 14

Delicious home-cooked food, dainty handmade gifts, children's clothes, toys, and fresh flowers will be on sale at the annual spring bazaar to be held by the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing tomorrow, April 14. Flags of all nations will decorate the house at 283 Commonwealth Avenue, where the sale will continue from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. This year's benefit is under the joint Chairmanship of Mrs. Huntington Saville and Mrs. Parkman D. Pierce.

The flags on display represent the international character of the Guild. There are Leagues for the Hard of Hearing all over the world which the Boston group has helped to organize. Mrs. James F. Norris, in charge of decorations, has visited Leagues in Moscow, London, Switzerland, and New Zealand. The London League, bombed twice, and now raising money to begin anew, has been helped by the Boston League. The Holland League has been closed since the German occupation, and the French group has not been heard from recently.

Other members of the Committee on Arrangements are Hubert K. Beard, who is responsible for the novel legends on the booths, Miss Mabel L. Earle, Mrs. William A. Spurrier, Mrs. Harold G. Tobey, Miss Mary Huntington Pew, Mrs. Eunice Acheson Pugh, and Mrs. Clarence H. Wells.

Proceeds from the bazaar supplement the annual contribution from the Greater Boston United War Fund, without which the 20-year-old philanthropy could not provide its hearing aid service.

An attractive victory luncheon is assured despite wartime restrictions. There will be four sittings, 11:30, 12:15, 1, and 1:45, for which reservations must be made in advance. Mrs. A. Ellis Hunt is Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

For those unable to take luncheon, tea will be served from 3:30 to 5 p. m., Mrs. Felix Winsor, Chairman.

World Student Conference At M. I. T. April 17

"Problems Ahead for the Student in World Co-operation," will be the subject of the fourth annual spring conference of the International Student Association of Boston, scheduled for April 17, in Walker Memorial Hall of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Previous conferences were held at Wellesley, Radcliffe, and Simmons Colleges respectively.

Following a welcome by Dean Robert C. Caldwell, the keynote address of the conference will be given by Prof. William J. Pinard of Northeastern University. Two round tables will comprise the rest of the afternoon program. The first, led by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, will be devoted to "The Student and Physical Reconstruction," and the second, led by Dr. Hans Lukas Reuber of Harvard to the Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study. Registration will be at 2 p. m.

A recreational period in charge of E. E. Nadel of New York teacher of international folk dancing, will follow the round tables.

A buffet supper will be served in the M. I. T. Cafeteria.

Dr. Robert Ulich of the Department of Education at Harvard will speak at the evening session, following reports by the students on the afternoon round tables.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 14

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Ice Cubes & Margaret."
4:45 p. m.—Len Salvo, organist.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Protection of Petroleum Facilities," drama.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Cong. Eugene J. Keough.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English.
XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:29 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Talk; George Blake. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English; RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theatre. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthumus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News; Commentary. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Song Hour. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

New War Loan Topic on Radio By Saltonstall

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Governor Saltonstall speaks tonight on "War Financing and the Second War Loan," WNAC, 7:15 p. m.

Randall Thompson's "The Testament of Freedom," a choral setting of texts by Thomas Jefferson, is given its world première by the University of Virginia Glee Club from the University at Charlottesville, in a concert celebrating the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth. Assistant Prof. Stephen D. Tuttle conducts the chorus, and the composer plays the piano accompaniment, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Joseph Szigeti is violin soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, playing Berlioz' "Reverie and Caprice" and a Concerto for Violin and Orchestra by Tartini, on "Invitation to Music," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein conducts "Sinfonietta" in a concert consisting of Haydn's Symphony No. 35 in B Flat Major and "Variations on an Original Theme" for Piano and Orchestra by Frances McCollin, with Milton Kaye as guest piano soloist, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

The contrast between life in Paris now, under Nazi domination, and Paris before the Nazi occupation, will be described on "This Is Our Enemy," in a dramatization entitled "April in Paris," by Elizabeth Hart, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

The Office of War Information and the War Department present a dramatization of sabotage on the oil front, "Protection of Petroleum Facilities," with Nelson Olmstead as narrator, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

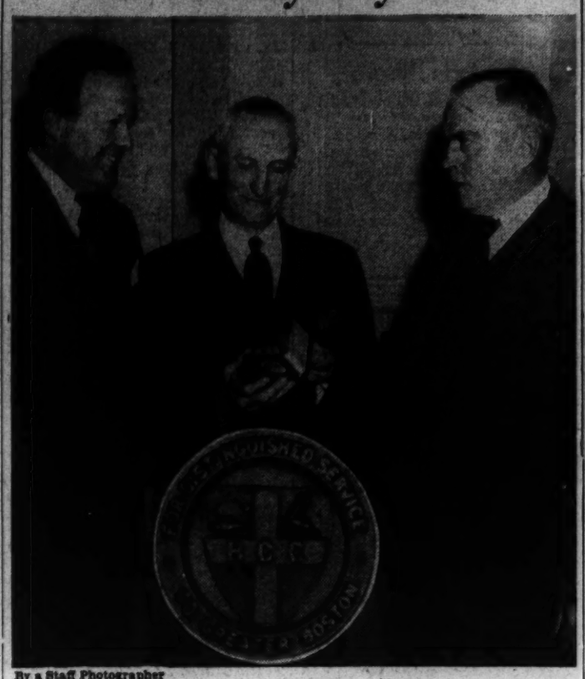
Madeleine Carroll, special representative of the Board of Trustees of the United Seamen's Service, will speak on the perpetuation of the United States Merchant Marine after the war when she is interviewed by Edwin C. Hill, CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

Representatives Frank Carlson, J. P. Newsome, and Edward Herbert will be heard on "Congress Speaks," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to speak from Lima, Peru, in connection with Pan-American Day, MBS-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

Honored by City Club



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky Gets Medal

The Boston City Club last night awarded its annual medal for distinguished civic service to the Chief Medical Officer of the Boston Public Safety Committee, Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, shown in the center. At the left is Ellis H. Dana, Chairman of the Club's Civic Affairs Committee, and on the right, presenting the medal (shown in inset), is Marcus Beebe, 2nd, Acting President of the Club. The gold medal is presented each year to the citizen adjudged by the Club to have rendered the most outstanding civic service to Greater Boston. Selection of Dr. Wilinsky was the outcome of his work in organizing the medical section of the City's Civilian Defense effort, and for his work during the Cocoanut Grove disaster. Previous recipients have been Charles Francis Adams, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, and Reuben Lourie.

Colonel Keville Takes Office As State's Adjutant General

Col. William J. Keville of Belmont assumed the office of State Adjutant General at noon today succeeding Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne who resigned to return to private business.

Resignation of General Sherburne, who was serving as a military substitute for Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, now a Colonel with the Army of the United States, was accepted late yesterday by Governor Saltonstall.

In a letter accepting General Sherburne's resignation the Governor paid high tribute to the retiring Adjutant General's service over a period of nine months.

Colonel Keville, who has been Chairman of the Military Service Committee of the State Guard since its organization, is a former United States Marshal in Massachusetts. His military career began in 1897 when he enlisted in the 8th Massachusetts Infantry and he served through the Spanish-American War.

Colonel Keville served as a major in the same regiment in the Mexican border expedition, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 101st ammunition train of the 26th Division in the World War. During his service in France he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and given command of the 104th Infantry, serving in all the major engagements in which the 26th Division participated.

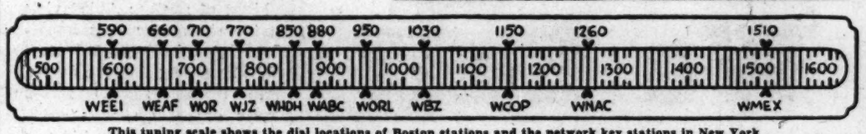
The new Adjutant General is married and has three children. A son, William J., Jr., is a Lieutenant in the Army Air Force, and another son is Lieut. (j. g.) Edmund V. Keville of the United States Navy. His daughter is the wife of Ensign C. Douglas Cairns, U. S. N.

Because it was not clear in whose hands rested the power of appointment, Governor Saltonstall said the Attorney General's office would be asked for an opinion as to whether legislation is necessary to make the appointment fully effective.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Stanley Dixon, news....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30	What's the Date? Post.	Parent-Teachers' Forum.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Ella'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news..	Earl Hines' Orchestra...
4:15	"Across Caribbean"..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"Uncle Sam"; drama..	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music.....	Felix Frankfurter; Archibald MacLeish	'Ice Cubes and Margaret'	Joan Merril, songs.....
4:45	Civilian Defense ..	Terry O'Toole, songs....		Len Salvo, organist.....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sheelah Carter..	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra..
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	"Highway Patrol"; dr....	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports Stories .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	G. A. R. Prgm.; speakers	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics: music...
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Alec Templeton: Fighting for Home; Star Revue	Music: M. Janice, songs.	News from Abroad.....	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news		Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Talks.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Governor Saltonstall ...	Richard Salinger; news..
7:30	American Melody Hour; songs; violin	Adrian and Alice, songs.. "You and the War".....	"Just Plain Bill"; songs; Rakov's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"... Fred Lang, news.....	"You Shall Have Music" "You Shall Have Music"
8:00	Arch Oboler's Plays	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs.....	Boston School Com Prgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Volney Hurd, news.....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty Woolley; News	"Archie and company"; comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army Camps' Activities	Treasury Star Parade... Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	"Suspense"; drama	Jya Ray Hution Orch...	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy"; dramatization	Variety Hour .....
9:45	"Suspense"; drama	Orch.; 'Short Mystery'	Fibber McGee and Molly		Variety Hour; Music....
10:00	Thomas Jefferson Anniversary Prgrm	Raymond Gram Swing.. Gracie Fields, songs....	Bob Hope Variety Show. Bob Hope Variety Show,	John B. Hughes, news.. 'Petroleum Facilities': dr.	Local Sports ..... Local Sports .....
10:30	Congress Speaks ..	The World's Most Honored Music	Red Skelton and Co....	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; World War II		Red Skelton and Co....	Musical Roundup	Local Sports .....
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:15	Rideout; Musicale ..	Harry Greene's Orch....	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra.	Local Sports .....
11:30	Invitation to Music; orchestra; soloist	Fishermen's Program.... Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Local Sports .....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	Home Town Parade	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Revelle Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, News..	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama..	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Show..	Air Express Music.....	News Service	Haven of Rest.....	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	Haven of Rest.....	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	The Breakfast Club....	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club....	"Uncle Sam"; OWI dr..	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	"New Horizons"...	The Breakfast Club....	Imogene Wolcott: Food..	Organ Recital; vocalists.	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club....	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady".....	Isabel Manning Hewson.	News; Military band....	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Melodies ..	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Quoin Club; organ....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocalists; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason .....
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.		
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch..	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Congo
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Melody for Mediation..
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"Poll of Hits".....	"Snow Village"; sketch..	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra..	Benny Goodman's Orch..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch.		News report .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Ches Gaylord, songs...	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: music; speakers..	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup ..... Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies ..... Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..				
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch.....	Invitation to the Waltz.	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade".....	Sunny Days; Music.....	Big Sister; sketch.....	News; Fashion Talk.....	Religious program .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ...	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00	Serial drama	Victory Gardens	"Light of the World"..	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen".....	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	'Treasury Star Parade ..	Guiding Light; drama...	Sports Program	"Uncle Sam"; drama..
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Air Express Music.....	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News; Be Kind to Animals
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Stanley Dixon, news....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30	What's the Date? ..	Studio Concert	Pepper Young's Family..	Vice-Pres. Henry Wallace	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks"...	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Ella'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news...	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15	"Across Caribbean"..	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	"Uncle Sam"; drama..	Freddy Martin's Orch..
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	Bruce Holder's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch..
4:45	Priscilla Fortescue..	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Bruce Holder's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, comment	Musical Mystery .....
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol; drama	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch ...	News Service .....
6:00	Comment; News ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Light Classics: music....
6:15	Hollywood; Music ..	Newscast	The Answer Man; quiz..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Stories .....
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs.....	Music; Chet Gaylord....	News from Abroad.....	Treasury Star Parade...
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Yankee Starlets; songs	Richard Salinger; news..
7:30	"Gay Nineties"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; western drama	Kay Ivers; Melodiers.... John Barry, comments..	California Melodies"; M. Gray, songs; orch..	Pan-American music ..... Your Army .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch				
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Earl Godwin, news.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music .....
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch..	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	Manhattan at Midnight. Jim Ameche, narrator..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch... Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	"Mystery Hall"; drama.. "Mystery Hall"; drama..	"Paul Revere—Rider for Freedom"; drama .....
8:45					
9:00	Lionel Barrymore: Mayor of Town"	Hon. Cordell Hull: 'Latin American'	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news.. News Service	Classical Album: Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique
9:15					
9:30	Milton Berle; variety; orch.; guests.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.. Orch.; "Short Mysteries"	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	"Soldiers With Wings" Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album ..... Classical Album; News ..
9:45					
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	Local Sports .....
10:15	Romberg Music	Gracie Fields, songs....	Musical Knowledge	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Local Sports .....
10:30	Lieut McQuaide, Int	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports .....
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch ....
11:15	Connie Boswell; gsts	Harry Greene's Orch....	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30	News; Wm. Shirer..	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Dance orchestras....	Stars in Review	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Day's End: News.....

State Senate Plans Debate On World Union

For the third time the resolution on world federation will appear on the calendar of the Massachusetts Senate tomorrow and indications today were that the twice postponed debate on the issue will be held.

Supporters of the resolve, which calls upon the President and Congress to formulate plans for peace through world federation implemented by an international police force, appear to have gained strength through the delays.

It is known, however, that several Senators have amendments ready which undoubtedly will be opposed by members favoring Senate Bill 423 in its present form.

Senate Majority Floor Leader Joseph F. Francis (D) of New Bedford is expected to introduce an amendment striking out the reference to an international police force. Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, who has indicated strong opposition to world federation, may take vigorous exception to that particular term and offer in its place the words "council of nations."

Greatest fear of proponents is that these and other amendments may be adopted reducing the resolution to the attenuated form of that adopted by the New York State Legislature. Because of this fear a vigorous fight to block amendments is anticipated.

Senator Edward M. Rowe (R) of Cambridge, who earlier indicated opposition to the resolution, said yesterday he would now favor it, providing it can be amended to include the words "this may be done without imperiling our American freedom, traditions, and independence."

Earlier this month Colman C. Curran, Department Adjutant of the American Legion, recorded the State Legion as opposed to the resoltuion.

He wrote: "The American Legion, Department of Massachusetts, consistent with the mandate of the last National Convention at Kansas City, is unalterably opposed to any 'world federation' or 'Union Now,' as contained in Senate Bill No. 423."

Proponents of Senate Bill 423 denied today that this was the position of the National Legion in convention. They cite a report of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Convention which was adopted by the Legion and quote paragraph nine of that report: "The American Legion demands that when a total victory has been won this nation assert its leadership in the establishment and maintenance of world wide enduring peace through association of free and sovereign nations."

Wellesley G. O. P. Women to Meet

Miss Marion E. Martin of Washington, D. C., Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will address the Women's Republican Club of Wellesley on Friday at 10:30 a. m. in the chapel of the Wellesley Congregational Church. Mrs. John A. Dunn will preside and Mrs. Josiah F. Whitney and her committee will serve bouillon during the half hour preceding the meeting. Miss Martin will be entertained at luncheon at the Wellesley Inn by members of the board.

Mrs. Henry S. Bothfield has just been apopinted chairman of the nominating committee for 1943-44.

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Rommel Reaches Siege Lines in Tunisian Mountains

Continued from Page 1

into his Tunis-Bizerte defenses, an area about 100 miles long by 40 miles wide, with about 210,000 men, 150,000 of them Germans.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's seasoned Eighth Army patrols engaged rearguards of the Afrika Korps on the coastal road between Lake Kelbia and the sea as Marshal Rommel maintained his withdrawal through the Enfidaville line under a constant pressure. This would indicate that the Montgomery advance was from 5 to 15 miles north of Sousse.

British First Army troops and Americans were last reported 15 miles north of Kairouan and pressing on rapidly.

While French troops mopped up the Djebel Ousselat on the west flank and continued to advance northward along the mountain range, the British First Army in the Medjez-el-Bab area, 35 miles southwest of Tunis, captured additional hill vantage points.

Devastating Punches Dealt by Fortresses

Meanwhile Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Flying Fortresses continued to deal devastating punches, bombing a convoy of 11 tank carriers and other vessels in the Sicilian Straits and scoring several damaging near misses. They bombed Bizerte where a medium-sized cargo vessel was hit directly, many more bombs were planted on both the north and south sides of the channel, and a fire was started in the seaplane base. They battered Trapani harbor in Sicily where a number of power barges and a large tanker were smashed.

The Axis Air Forces suffered further crippling assaults from Wellingtons, Baltimores, and Halifaxes which attacked the airfield at Ste. Marie du Zit, 27 miles south of Tunis. At least 19 fires sprang up in the wake of heavy loads of high-explosive and incendiary bombs dropped in attacks on April 11 and other fires were started when Mitchells blasted the place twice on April 12.

Oudna landing ground, 12 miles south of Tunis, also was torn apart in a raid by Bostons and Mitchells.

The RAF's Wellington bombers did considerable damage among Marshal Rommel's troop and transport concentrations at Enfidaville, Bou Ficha, a coastal town 14 miles to the north, and Zaghouan, 18 miles northwest of Bou Ficha.

Altogether, the Allies shot down seven Axis planes April 12 and lost two.

Liberator bombers from the Desert Air Force again raided Naples Italy On April 11.

American Mitchells and Bostons commanded by Col. Frederick R. Terrell of Los Angeles won praise from Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of Allied Air Forces in Tunisia, for their "persistent and successful" attacks on La Fauconnerie airfield near Sousse where he said upwards of 25 destroyed enemy aircraft had been found.

The German communiqué said Marshal Rommel's rearguards were impeding the Allied advance "with good effect" in the area north of Kairouan and Sousse.

The Algiers Radio, in a broadcast heard in London by Reuters, said that General Montgomery's advance guards had reached Enfidaville, 27 miles north of Sousse, and that practically the whole of an Italian division had been captured.

The Italian High Command confirmed the loss of a cruiser by the Italian Navy, presumably that sunk by the United States Army Air Force in its bombing of the Italian naval base at La Maddalena, north Sardinia, on April 10.

Rommel Extricates Much of His Armor

Meanwhile, a dispatch from a correspondent with the British First Army said that a substantial portion of Marshal Rommel's armor had escaped a British-American trap in the Kairouan sector.

The plan, it seems, called for British infantry to take the northern knob guarding Fondouk Pass and for American infantry to take the southern height. Due to particularly effective German positions plus a misunderstanding about the time of the attack, the American force failed to take its objective on schedule. This failure threw the whole operation 24 hours late.

British infantry moved southward against the troublesome positions and tanks were sent crashing through the pass before it was cleared either of mines or covering antitank guns.

This was the result: Infantry losses and tanks knocked out, but the pass forced. The enemy, still holding positions in the hills on each side of the pass, saw Allied tanks behind them and fled in haste.

1,253 Axis Planes Lost in N. Africa

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, April 13

Since the American-British landings in North Africa last Nov. 8 the German and Italian Air Forces have lost 1,253 planes in the African campaign compared with Allied losses of 498, an official announcement said April 12.

Of the total enemy losses, 318 planes have been destroyed in the last 14 days, including 88 transports, the announcement declared. Allied losses in the same period were listed as 100 planes.

All the enemy planes reported destroyed were shot down by Allied airmen or antiaircraft batteries. In addition hundreds of other enemy aircraft—there is no way of knowing exactly how many—were destroyed on the ground.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Allies Meet on Gafsa Road

The first men to meet, as American and British Eighth Army patrols established contact on April 7 on the Gabès-Gafsa Road in Tunisia, were British Lance Sergeant William Brown and American Sergeant Joseph Randell. This is an official British picture.

U-Boat Sinkings:

Churchill Clarifies Knox Statement

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was asked by the Laborite Emanuel Shinwell in the House of Commons if he had any comment on the statement of Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, about heavy shipping losses in March.

He replied: "My attention has been drawn to this statement. I agree with Colonel Knox that results of the U-boat warfare are serious, as they always must be. His statement, however, refers to a limited period following one in which sinkings were comparatively small.

"Viewing the battle against the U-boat as a whole I can repeat my previous assurance that we are more than holding our own."

Secretary Knox said a week ago in Washington that ship losses were higher in March than in February, and that up to the present the Nazi attacks had developed "as we expected." The new submarine attacks were chiefly in mid-Atlantic along the supply routes to Britain and Africa, Secretary Knox said, giving them a temporary immunity from Allied air patrols.

With losses in February reported among the lowest of any month of the war, Washington interpreted the increase as indicating a trend rather than a new peak of destruction, with the German submarine offensive actually under way.

Mr. Shinwell asked if more information could be given about the campaign against submarines in view "of considerable disquiet in shipping circles among the seamen who are engaged in this warfare and among ship owners."

Mr. Churchill responded: "I do not want to give exact information which would be of great advantage to the enemy but a great deal of information has been given of general character on this subject.

"I do not believe that the disquiet is more serious than it naturally would be at all times when this form of warfare is being levied upon us. Certainly if it were, there is no ground for it."

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, reported a special announcement from Hitler's headquarters asserting that U-boats attacked a heavily loaded Allied convoy in the North Atlantic on the way to Britain.

"In this action, as well as in single attacks in the Caribbean and off the South African coast, they sank 21 ships totaling 138,500 tons and torpedoed six more ships," the announcement said. It did not specify when the asserted actions took place and no confirmation in specifying details has been made from an Allied source.

South Pacific:

200,000 Japanese Massed for Attack

News of another Allied victory in the skies over Port Moresby, New Guinea, was coupled with an official warning that the Japanese have massed 200,000 first-line troops at bases above Australia and that a new enemy bid to regain the initiative in the Southwest Pacific may be expected at any moment.

The victory over Port Moresby, in which 37 of 100 Japanese air raiders were reported knocked out of action, brought to 76 the number of enemy planes accounted for in the past two days, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said these losses apparently had blunted a large-scale air offensive and "dislocated the immediate plans" of the Japanese.

That the Japanese are still a force to be reckoned with, however, was emphasized by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied ground forces in this theater, who told a press conference that the enemy is making a tremendous effort to regain parity and then mastery of the air.

"The Japanese are concentrating their aggressive attentions—already developed to a strength of 200,00 first-line troops and a powerful air force—along the island arc northward of Australia for the purpose of returning to an offensive interrupted by successive Allied successes in the Coral Sea, the Solomons, New Guinea, and the Bismarck Sea," General Blamey said.

The result of this struggle in the next few weeks will have the greatest importance for us."

General Blamey declared that "the profound shock" of the losses recently suffered by the Japanese in the Bismarck Sea and in other related actions has taught them they cannot move large forces without gaining air control.

Of the enemy raiders reported knocked out over Port Moresby on April 12, Allied fighters were credited with 19 bombers and 10 fighters while antiaircraft batteries claimed 2 planes definitely shot down and 6 "probables."

Allied airmen also shot down or badly damaged 15 other Japanese aircraft elsewhere in the Southwest Pacific, sank an enemy submarine off New Britain, damaged at least two cargo ships and blasted air bases in wide-sweeping raids.

The repulse of the Port Moresby raid, described officially as "a complete defeat" for the Japanese, was accomplished at the cost of relatively light Allied losses, Allied headquarters said.

North Pacific:

Kiska-Attu Runways Nearly Completed

A delayed dispatch from an American base in the Andreanof Islands said that, despite repeated bombing, the Japanese are pushing to completion a long fighter field on Kiska and a long bomber field on Attu.

The Kiska runway, which within two weeks may have Zeros zooming from it to meet American bombers, has been bombed six times.

Attu has been attacked twice by 10 Liberators which unloaded 20 tons of explosives.

After the bombings, apparently, the Japanese crawled from their trenches surrounding the fields and used the loosened stone.

These runways may indicate that the enemy is preparing to launch an aerial offensive against Alaska.

Indications are that the Japanese either have, or expect to have, a large number of men on Attu, which is only 753 miles from the northernmost Japanese island base, Paramushiro.

The Japanese once almost completely evacuated Attu after occupying it last June, but reinforcements were sent there late in 1942, after much of the original garrison had been shifted to Kiska to offset the new American base in the Andreanofs.

Outfitting and supplying the fields poses a major problem for the Japanese, but the enveloping fog of the Aleutians is an aid in the effort. It all too frequently helps enemy shipping run the gantlet to their island bases.

The last reported Japanese effort was March 26 when two or three cargo ships approached the Aleutians under heavy cruiser and destroyer escort. A United States Navy task force of half the enemy strength sent that Japanese convoy, which apparently carried vitally needed supplies, scurrying westward.

Russia:

Both Sides Press Aerial Sorties

Soviet aviation kept up its pounding of German supply columns, but along the muddy, slushy front there was no major-scale action by either side.

In the Kuban area in the Caucasus, the German Air Force was more active and here its units appeared to be trying to smash at Russian columns that constantly are pushing the Nazis toward the sea.

The Soviet radio monitor in London recorded a Moscow radiocast reporting that Russian fliers and antiaircraft batteries had shot down 25 German planes attempting to raid Krasnador, a rail junction in the Western Caucasus. Five Russian planes were lost, it was said.

On the Volkhov front, southeast of Leningrad, the series of attacks by the Germans has been fully stopped by Soviet troops who mauled these sharp thrusts with strength.

The increased activity of the German Air Force included a raid on Russian-held Kursk, 120 miles north of Kharkov, where the Germans lost nine planes to the Russians' two. A dispatch said the majority of German bombers were dispersed before reaching the city but that some broke through and dropped bombs causing some damage and fatalities.

Long-range artillery spoke out along the front in some of the heaviest duelling of the war to date.

In the Air:

New Raid Reported On Königsberg

The Berlin Radio said April 13 that an enemy air force had again raided Königsberg, communications center in Northeastern Germany, and a key point of the German campaign in Russia.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, did not identify the nationality of the planes, but the fact that British sources had reported no activity of the RAF during the night indicated strongly that the force was Russian.

The German communiqué said 13 enemy planes attacked the East Prussian Capital but reported damage only to "residential quarters, hospitals, and the university."

Four British planes were reported by Berlin to have been shot down over western occupied territory and Norway.

In Burma:

Akyab Bombed By RAF Planes

Akyab, Bay of Bengal port in Burma, was bombed by RAF formations April 12, on the heels of bombing of Yegyanbyin and Aungdaing on Akyab Island earlier in the day, a British communiqué, issued in New Delhi, said.

Japanese troops near Zehkaung, a few miles south of Taungmaw, Paletwa and Naba Junction also were targets for RAF bombers during the day. Land operations consisted mainly of patrol activity.

Canada Welcomes Probe Of Labor-Unrest Causes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Public confidence in the future of industrial relations in this country, which had been shaken considerably by the Montreal Tramways strike and the threat of other walkouts, has been to quite an extent restored by anticipation of the thorough and impartial probe into causes and labor unrest to be carried out by the National War Labor Board.

No limitations are set on the scope of the inquiry. The whole Government policy with the orders-in-council on labor relations that have been passed will come under review. Representatives of employers, of labor, and other public interests, as well as individuals who have a contribution to make to the investigation, will be heard.

The original statement about the proposed inquiry said it would review orders-in-council embodying wartime wage control and conciliation policy "with a view to securing of improved relations between labor and industry" and "the achievement of the utmost production for war needs," that it would also review "the functions and operations of the National War Labor Board and regional boards in relation to the administration of the wartime wages control order" and within the scope of industrial relations all other matters "related to the complete and effective organization of industry and labor for the furtherance of the war effort."

These objectives are put in pretty general terms, but they show that there are no restrictions on the inquiry or on the recommendations that the board will make. No doubt is expressed anywhere of the urgency of the need of the inquiry, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation members in the House of Commons have declared that the machinery for conciliation is cumbersome and should be modernized. Justice McTague, Chairman of the Board, has warned against the danger of granting concessions to those taking part in illegal strikes and has urged a more human approach to labor questions in wartime, with open and untrammeled discussions of the causes of discontent.

Montgomery's Army Poised For Final Attack on Rommel

Continued from Page 1

from overconfidence, but arises from instinctive feeling for the Eighth Army's complete and battle-tried training and the fact these men have matched themselves with a foe and know they are master. It is the kind of confidence which leads to victorious enthusiasm, not careless defeat.

Allied Junction Brief

So far, the only actual battlefield contact between the Eighth Army and the Americans occurred almost accidentally when each force's advanced patrol met about 30 miles northwest of Gabès and separated almost immediately. In the Maknassy-Mezzouna area the first persons from the Eighth Army the Americans saw were newspaper correspondents, who visited them in order to get their story of fighting in this sector. This was true despite the fact Eighth Army units were sweeping by only a few miles eastward.

With the British forces already well on the road to Sousse, beyond which it is expected the foe will make his final stand in Africa, the road into Sfax from the south was another convincing example of the terrific striking power of this army. Although the enemy retreated so fast it was impossible to engage him in any large-scale fighting, United Nations air activity took an imposing toll of his military transport.

Charred Vehicles

Every quarter mile or less along the road one passed charred remains of trucks, scout cars, antitank guns and troop transports which had been strafed or bombed by Allied planes.

The City of Sfax was also filled with evidence of the same effectiveness of the Allied air arm in North Africa. Perhaps the most impressive sight is that of an airfield which was attacked by a large force of American planes in a single raid. The attackers literally overturned the runways so that buildings and planes looked as though they had been ploughed up by some gigantic harrow.

Public celebration of the liberation of Sfax is expected to continue several days. Soldiers walking down the street are suddenly confronted by a Frenchman, Jew or Greek who takes trooper's arm and invites him to dinner at his home.

Everywhere groups of soldiers and civilians gather and eagerly discuss the war. Every scrap of news which we can give on events outside the immediate area is avidly listened to. On all sides one hears the present battlecry "On to Tunis."

Belgium's Gold Rescued Britain

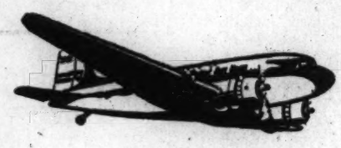
By the Overseas News Agency, Inc.

LONDON, April 13—Belgium, it can now be told, saved the day financially for Great Britain in the critical spring of 1941, before passage of the Lend-Lease Act in the United States, by lending the British 3,000,000 ounces of gold urgently needed for war orders.

The story was told by a reliable source.

In March, 1941, as the lend-lease bill was being debated in Congress, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained to Camille Gutt, Belgian Minister of Finance, that Britain was in a tight spot. There was danger that orders of war materials might be stopped if the British did not find the gold to pay for them.

The Belgian Government, acting quickly, replied that it was proud to demonstrate by an unmistakable gesture its solidarity with Britain fighting alone against the common enemy. An agreement was signed within three days of the first Treasury conversation. The gold has since been repaid by Britain.



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When Do We Eat?

"When do we eat?" is no wise-crack in many lands across the sea. . . But we must keep it just a wise-crack here.

Our leaders assure us we'll eat regularly . . . and sufficiently.

But it isn't quite as simple as that. In fact, the situation is admittedly pretty critical. We have the fertile fields, of course, to grow what we've pledged to our Allies plus a sufficiency for ourselves . . . and our farmers have the required experience, intelligence and will.

But there are two unsolved problems..

Manpower . . . and transportation!

Much attention is being given to manpower. Less, apparently, is being paid to transportation.

With processed food limited, America must depend largely on fresh food . . . perishables . . . which must move almost directly from field to market to table. The pantry will be painfully bare. That's the year-round prospect for the duration and longer.

So the food for America must keep moving steadily, as it's harvested.

And that's a job for Truck-Trailers, which already handle the bulk of our fresh food and are especially geared for fast, flexible, on-schedule movement.

Railroads are already loaded with essential war hauling. Moreover, time rules against them for most perishables, now that rail schedules are slowed by congestion. Tomatoes, carrots, beans, peas can't wait for cars to be spotted, trains to be made up, schedules to be cleared. They must start promptly and keep going . . . as they do in Trailers.

It's not just a matter of spoilage. There's another important factor . . food value Your dietitian will tell you that most vegetables and fruits lose their vitamin potency, or nutritive value, rapidly that they should be eaten while as fresh as possible.

How about long hauls . . . Louisiana to Detroit or Chicago, for example? Can Trailers handle these?

Well, they've been doing it, efficiently and economically, for years. There have been hundreds of year-round food-runs of 800, 1,000, 1,200 miles or more . . . practical from every standpoint. No . . . distance is no problem.

Whether your food is brought from the next county or across the country, you're going to have to depend largely on Truck-Trailers to carry it.

And . . . unless provision is soon made for additional and replacement equipment . . . Trailers, refrigerating units, tractors, tires and parts . . . there may not be enough capacity to bring you even the limited supplies now contemplated!

What about the existing Trailers? Can't those that have hauled canned goods now carry perishables? Many can . . . if they're not hauling processed food for the Army. But the available Trailers can't begin to handle the volume because fresh foods have from two to five times the bulk of canned, dried and frozen foods. Thus, proportionately that many more Trailers will be needed for the same quantity of food.

What's the answer?

Just this: The production of sufficient truck and Trailer equipment . . . replacements, additional vehicles, tires and parts . . . to see us through. The present stockpile is far from adequate.

There is no time to be lost, of course. The situation is right on top of us. But if prompt, adequate action is taken, there is no danger of improperly nourished war workers . . . or a hungry America . . . or the query, in seriousness:

"When do we eat?"

A FEW FACTS ABOUT YOUR FOOD SUPPLY AND ITS TRANSPORTATION

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has asked commercial growers of vegetables, beans, peas, potatoes and sweet potatoes to cultivate 9,202,000 acres in 1943 — an increase of 1,343,000 acres, or 18 per cent, over the acreage for 1942.

• •

The goal for U. S. meat production in 1943 is 17 per cent above 1942; for poultry, 28 per cent.

• •

Trucks and Trailers carry more than half of the vegetables and fruits to consumers in cities and towns. At twelve of the largest markets, 47 per cent of the receipts are by truck and Trailer. Deliveries direct to stores increase this figure substantially. And there are 54,000 U. S. communities which have no rail service whatever.

•

Twenty large cities receive all of their milk by truck. In many others, the percentage is over 90.

• •

Trucks and Trailers haul two-thirds or more of all livestock tonnage from farm to market. The proportion of poultry delivered by truck and Trailer is still higher.

[NOTE—The above facts on truck and Trailer delivery are from U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics for 1941.]

PLAN ON THE HIGH SIDE!

Most of our war preparations are on the high side . . . and justifiably so. An army of 11,000,000 is needed, the Military states, to guarantee Victory. And with tanks, planes, trucks, guns, our production sights are up . . . not down. We mustn't be caught short.

But with transportation . . . especially motor transportation . . . which is admittedly necessary if the home front is to support the war front, the planning has consistently been on the low side.

Isn't this out-of-balance unwise? Shouldn't all related planning be on the high side?

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Britain's Strong Position Shown in New Budget

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13—Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, has produced a 1943-to-44 budget which is specially commended as a demonstration of Britain's continued strong internal financial position after nearly four years of war.

He has succeeded in getting the necessary £100,000,000 of new revenue by taxing nonessentials, notably liquor, tobacco, entertainment, and luxuries.

Sir Kingsley gave the House of Commons yesterday an encouraging indication of increasing Government attention to financial aspects of postwar reconstruction, both national and international.

Confidence has been consolidated throughout the country that Britain is paying its way at least as well as any other nation in this costliest of all wars.

Exchange of Lend-Lease

And the British see no reason to feel like poor relations as a result of this survey of international finances. The Chancellor paid high tribute to invaluable United States lend-lease aid and to Canada's very generous money contributions to Britain.

He pointed out that prior to lend-lease, Britain has spent £1,500,000 in war purchases from the United States—in effect had used up its capital. But he revealed that today Britain is rendering services and equipment to the United States equal in value to what Britain is receiving from the United States in lend-lease.

Neither the Chancellor nor other economic experts attempt to deny that there is still a severe task ahead of Britain to curb spending power which continues ahead of available consumer goods.

Comparison of Revenues

The British had £7,264,000,000 in the past year compared to £6,412,000,000 in the previous year. Spending on drink and tobacco was double the 1938 figure—£912,000,000 against £452,000,000. The weight of tobacco consumed rose 19 per cent.

On all other goods nearly twice as much was spent as before the war. Food was the nation's biggest single item of expenditure at £1,320,000,000, but the cost of food has been kept down to 20 per cent above the prewar figure—at least so statistics say. In the last war food costs rose over 100 per cent.

Wages are today still rising and the Chancellor gave a broad hint to the nation's workers that inflation can only continue to be curbed as wage-earners curb their claims for further rises and direct more from their bigger wartime wage packets into savings.

Big Savings Piled Up

Sir Kingsley congratulated the nation, however, on having already passed the £5,320,000,000 savings mark on March 31 of this year.

There is a good deal of sympathy even among the men for the women who have got to pay another increase on their cosmetics—the purchase tax being raised from the exercising 66⅔ per cent to 100 per cent.

But no tears are being shed at the thought that a £60 fur coat will cost about £140. However it is felt to be tough on a soldier home on leave who will have to pay 6s. instead of 5s. for two movie seats for himself and his girl.

It is generally recognized that a far greater part of the new taxation can be legitimately avoided by those who don't drink or smoke.

Increase in Relief

Specially welcome among a few budget concessions are increased allowances for households, where wives get increased relief from income tax for the households, or where the wife's decease or disability necessitates employment of a housekeeper. There is also better relief for dependent relatives. Phone calls are increased but household expenses will be eased by more cloth coming under tax-free utility heading.

Perhaps one of the best clues to Britain's cheerful shouldering of onetime undreamed of taxation lies in the remarkable way folk have been climbing up the wage ladder since the war. In 1940-to-41 there were 3,295,000 persons with incomes between £250 and £500, whereas a year later the number in this group was 4,450,000.

Food Prices Subsidized

A further great contribution to stability has been the system of Government subsidizing of food prices which last year cost the Exchequer £180,00,00, but it is deemed well worth while.

The Chancellor announced yesterday that special consideration is being given to "pay-as-you-earn" tax collection method and to a review of industrial taxation to help industry get back to peace status.

The Government, he declared, was determined to maintain a cheap money policy for the reconstruction period.

Speedy Air Aid for Australia Asked of Allies by Evatt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Australia is placing before American and British authorities new demands for more bombers and other supplies for the war against Japan.

His words underscored by the heaviest Japanese air raid of the war on Port Moresby, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, visited the White House yesterday and set before President Roosevelt the Australian Government's views.

Later in a conference with the press, Dr. Evatt called it "sucidal" to give the Japanese a chance to dig in and consolidate their gains. He asked for more effective representation for Australia on the boards of allocation and strategy, and took issue with popular interpretations of the "beat Hitler first" strategy.

"The beat Hitler first plan has a corollary—the allocation of sufficient supplies to the South Pacific to hold our present conquests, prevent the Japs from getting set for new attacks, and exploit to a far greater degree the limited victories we have won," Dr. Evatt declared.

Australia is wearing thin from bearing the brunt of the war against Japan and needs speedy help, he added.

Will Visit London Later

Concerning his White House visit Dr. Evatt said he found that President Roosevelt "understands our views and sympathizes with our objectives." The Australian Minisited will go to London for similar conferences when his American mission is completed.

Dr. Evatt is the latest United Nations emissary to appear at the doors of the expanding American arsenal of democracy. His visit complements that of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and other representatives recently sent to Washington by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Halsey.

Both the exponents of "beat Hitler first," arriving from London and North Africa, and the advocates of a greater effort against Japan, here from the Southwest Pacific, have viewed with hungry eyes the ever-increasing flow of planes, tanks, and guns from American war plants. Each group believes there could be greater allocations in its particular direction without upsetting war strategy against the other end of the Axis.

Australia's Case

Specifically, Australia's demands and complaints are as follows, according to the Australian Minister:

1. Those who are fighting the war against Japan should be more adequately represented in the highest United Nations war councils, and that includes "occasional personal consultation with the President and Mr. Churchill."

2. Australia should have wide representation on the Munitions Assignments Board in Washington and London; these boards should not be limited to United States and British representation.

3. Delays in deliveries of materials promised to Australia, including heavy bombers, have held up and hampered important campaigns. These delays should be remedied.

4. Not only are materials delayed, but too often when the strategy is fixed by top leaders, men far removed from the Board of Strategy, who allocate the materials to carry out the strategy, misjudge the amount of supplies required. Yet, according to Dr. Evatt, once their decision is made, it is most difficult to secure a review of it.

Main Brunt of War

Dr. Evatt said there had been a "vast improvement" in the Southwestern Pacific in the last year of war, but he reminded his hearers that Australia had borne the main brunt of that war, 80 per cent of the land forces having been Australian. In "reciprocal lend lease," Australia has supplied the United Nations cause with materials which, on a per capita basis, would be equivalent to an expenditure of $3,600,000,000 by a country like the United States, he added.

The Australian Minister had high praise for General MacArthur's handling of the difficult mobilization and operations of the war against Japan, but time and again he stressed that with more substantial allocations of war material, especially heavy bombers, the moderate victories won thus far against Japan could have been exploited into greater defeats for Nippon.

"Campaigns including the Gona drive and earlier phases could have been made shorter and fewer lives would have been lost," he declared. "Few persons realize that in the Bismarck Sea, when General Kenney's air force destroyed 20 Japanese ships, there were only 131 Allied planes in the air throughout the battle and there was not a single Allied formation that wasn't outnumbered two to one."

Dorothy Thompson to Wed Czech Refugee Painter

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Dorothy Thompson, columnist and former foreign correspondent, said yesterday that she would marry Maxim Kopf, Czech painter and refugee from Prague, now in New York.

Miss Thompson, former wife of Sinclair Lewis, novelist, said the marriage ceremony would take place in mid-June at her home at Barnard, Vt. Mr. Kopf, Miss Thompson said, was born in Vienna of Czech and Austrian parentage and served as an officer in the Austrian Army in the last war. When the countries were broken up after the war, Mr. Kopf elected to become a Czech citizen and lived in Prague.

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Supply Vital to Allied Drive

Associated Press

Water Important Factor in African Campaign

Two-gallon cans of water are unloaded from flat-bottomed landing boats used for carrying tanks and packed onto trucks destined to supply Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army. The British Navy is co-operating closely with the Army to make the African campaign a success.

India Important Producer of Allied Supplies

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 13—Indian laborers and technicians are doing great work by steadily raising the country's importance as a secondary arsenal, and a first-class general supply base for the United Nations.

A typical example of recent Indian progress is the completion within two years of a modern factory, now providing complicated alloy steels not previously manufactured in India, and other new plants initiating the production of the most up-to-date war equipment. A new plant is now producing India's first aluminum.

Other recent additions to India's industries are already turning out hundreds of entirely new categories of semimanufactured articles and war tools, such as first-class armor-piercing steel cables, air-bombs, antitank guns, armored vehicles, natural scientific instruments and high explosives. India is at present making more than 20,000 items required for the war.

The production of old-established lines is steadily increasing also. For example, rifle production is six times above the prewar rate, bayonets ten times; small arms ammunition four times, shells 24, guns and carriages nine. In addition much imported American and British equipment is now assembled by Indians. Shipyards are continually increasing their production of escort vessels, minesweepers and fast antisubmarine patrol vessels, apart from repairing large numbers of Allied merchantmen, and even warships. The total tonnage repaired since the war is about 7,000,000.

Large Textile Expansion

Large and small textile plants are not only supplying almost all the needs of Indian forces, but also contributing greatly to those of the Allies. At present they are making more than 10,000,000 various military garments monthly against 1,000,000 in 1940. They are providing a huge quantity of sandbags from India's wealth of jute, besides tents, tarpaulins, camouflage nets, parachutes, and more than 4,000,000 pairs of boots annually.

Unrest in the intellectual sphere of India's political life does not prevent munitions and other factories from working at full capacity. Factories and special schools are training thousands of highly-skilled workmen, thus gradually liquidating India's most important bottleneck. Even cottage-industries are increasingly contributing to the war effort. In 1943 they are expected to produce about $40,000,000 of war goods.

A special government organ is at present studying measures for further increase in production. The war's effect on the future development of India's economic structure is seen as distinctly favorable, since the stimulus of increasing industrialization is much stronger than during World War I.

Even the most drastic critics of British Government policies agree that if the war continues for a few years, Indian industries will be greatly enlarged, and should have sufficient momentum to proceed inexorably toward making India one of the world's leading industrial nations, for which it is admirably fitted, having a great variety of minerals and other raw materials, a good transport system, and masses of cheap labor. Most of the handicaps which heretofore were responsible for the slow industrial progress have been gradually, more or less, overcome.

How War Helps India

First, the acute war demand for arms has broadened the heavy industrial basis—that is, the steel, engineering, and heavy chemical industries, on which the expansion of general manufacturing must be based.

Secondly, the multiplying of the supply of skilled labor not only within the industries, but also through the Indian Army, Air Force, and Navy, which are making hundreds of thousands literate, and are providing manifold forms of technical training, thus showing former peasants the way to more attractive postwar occupations.

Third, capital was never as liquid as it is at present, because of the large war profits which are less heavily taxed than in Britain and the United States.

Germans Ferret Out Young Frenchmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 13—Despite the activity of French and German recruiting officers and laws making enlistment for work in Germany compulsory, 20 to 30 per cent of the men and boys in eligible age brackets have not yet been sent to Germany.

Many of these hide in big cities with friends, avoiding their own families and the police. The French police don't waste time looking for them. The German police, however, are constantly searching movies, theaters and cafes, demanding passes of all males. They also carry out man hunts in a very primitive fashion.

An official in the Youth Ministry in Vichy claims to have reports upon many such raids. For example, a group of Scouts, aged 18, were working in a forest in the national interest when they were surrounded by Germans with machine guns and carried off to Germany.

500 Seized at Marseille

In Marseille 500 young men, aged 20 to 35, training for police force, were surrounded and captured while doing calisthenics in Borelli Park. The Germans claimed that they were engaged in mockery against the Third Reich.

One boy who went to buy milk was taken by the Germans along with others waiting in line. His father heard about it and took a coat to the youth at the departure station. The Germans saw that the father was young enough to work and took him along, too.

Women also are being taken. Paris dressmakers are being deported to make uniforms at Düsseldorf and Berlin and whatever remnants of their traditional elegance of attire the women of Paris may have had are rapidly being dissipated.

In Paris two trains of workers leave the main station for Germany daily. Waiting rooms are crowded with sad-eyed parents and relatives, and knapsacks, handbags and bundles are marked by a number of workers. The young people are quiet and resigned in strict contrast to the former departure of recruits for the Army. Grief is evident everywhere.

Excuses for Defeat

Even the official placards do not attempt to hide the tragedy of these departures. An appeal of the "Young Legion" to young people to volunteer speaks of "this new step in the path of France's Calvary."

The Vichy propaganda chief in a recent radio address spoke of the "hard consequences of defeat," and the "great misfortune" which the political leaders of France were unable to prevent.

French authorities attempted to organize workers, especially boys between 17 and 20, to protect them from Communist propaganda or at least to take care of their social needs in a country where they will be strangers.

However the Germans rejected the idea as they feared such an organization would be used against them.

The Germans themselves have ideas on social organization and the employment of free time for workers, but these do not always work, due to a lack of understanding of the French mentality.

Rail Lines Guarded

In communes bordering on vital railway lines and roads the Prefects have organized a guard to protect bridges, tunnels, and signals. These guards are of all types and ages. They put in six-hour tours of duty at night for which they receive ten francs per hour.

They are armed only with sticks and have no rapid means of communicating with the Gendarmerie in case of attack, so it is difficult to see what purpose they serve unless it be themselves to prepare sabotage.

The Germans don't trust the French in case of an invasion. In Vichy circles it is said that placards have been distributed to Mayors which they must post in case of invasion. These placards order all males between 16 and 60 to assemble at given points such as Town Halls where they can be guarded. All who disobey will be regarded as guerrillas.

Meat Ration Cut

Communications are becoming more and more difficult. Parisians were recently only getting 90 grams of meat weekly instead of normal ration of 180. There are enough cattle in Normandy, but no freight cars to transport them. Plans are being made to slaughter cattle where they are raised to save freight space.

An official of the railways stated that five or six locomotives are damaged daily by bombardment and machine gunning from the air. At Tours 30 locomotives were destroyed in bombardments.

British airplanes are reported to land frequently in France to take young men to Britain and Africa. During the first two weeks in March, according to information reaching here, they came twice to Palisse and took away 60 youths. The Germans seized 20 hostages at Palisse to break up the organization behind this work and placed obstacles in the fields around Palisse to prevent further landings.

The Germans ordered a rounding up of all Americans and English in the former unoccupied zone to send them to the original occupied zone.

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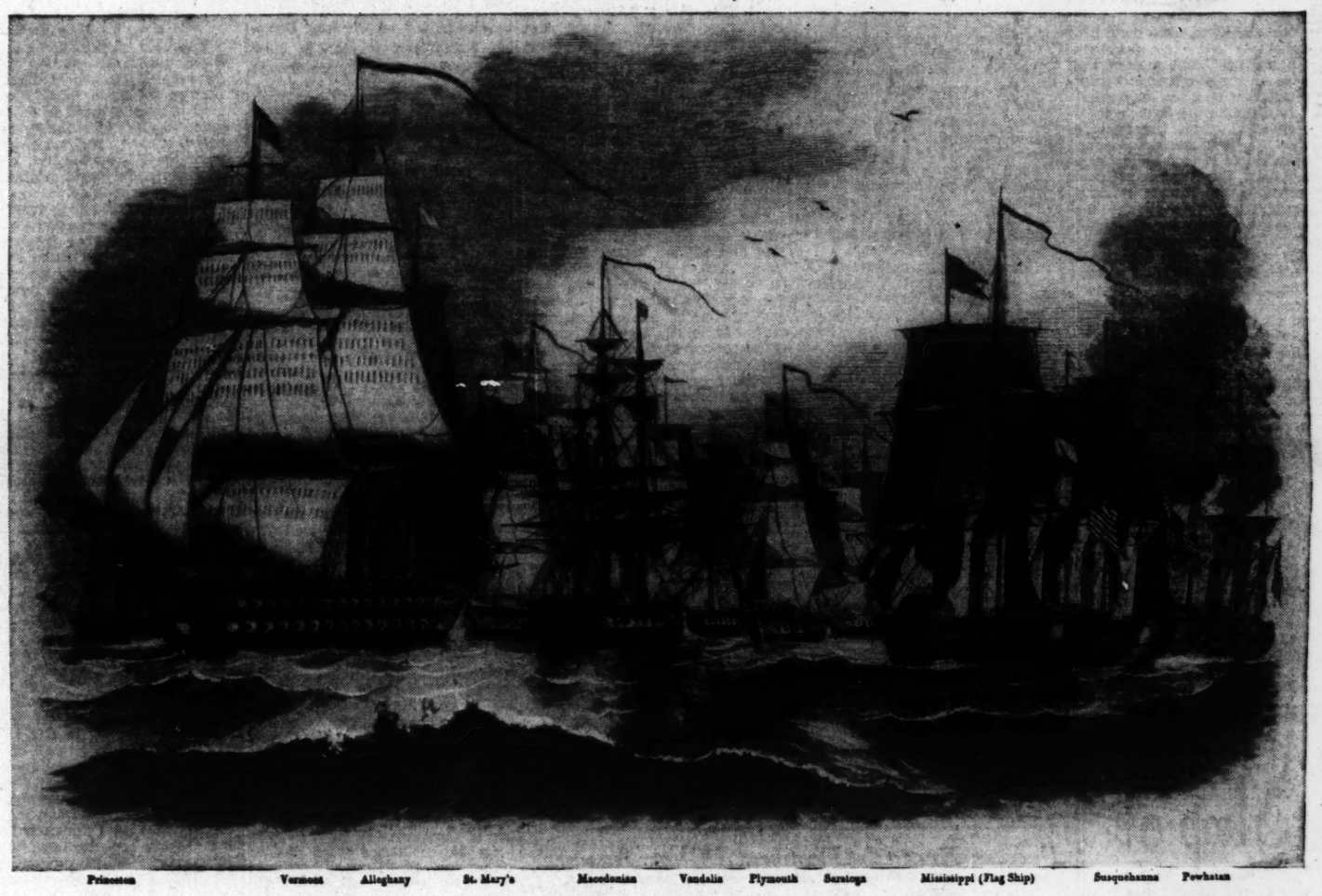

Princeton Vermont Alleghany St. Mary's Macedonian Vandalia Plymouth Saratoga Mississippi (Flag Ship) Susquehanna Powhatan

Let's go back in '43

Just ninety years ago Commodore Perry, on behalf of our government, welcomed Japan into the society of nations. America thus struck the bonds of feudalism from a nation which has repaid that act of decency with ruthless hatred; which through the following nine decades has single-mindedly plotted the destruction of its benefactors; and which, on "a day that will live in infamy," committed its ultimate act of supreme treachery.

Now let's go back to Japan—with the only kind of message these "people" understand. Let's go back with our warships—yes and planes and bombs as well—to imprint a lesson on the Japanese mind, and on that of the other Axis would-be conquerors of free men, that they will not forget in the lifetimes of their great-grandchildren—and ours.

To help attain that most desirable end, The Home Insurance Company, having been founded in the same year as Commodore Perry's expedition, is celebrating today its Ninetieth Birthday by making the following additional modest contribution to the Second War Loan Drive and succeeding War Loans from April 13th, our anniversary date, to the end of this year:

All new gross premiums collected on fire and other policies that the Company writes in the period April 13th-December 31st will be invested in War Loan Bonds. These purchases will be OVER *and* ABOVE *the normal government bond purchases which the Company will continue to make.*

With the weapons of victory that only continuous War Bond buying by *all* of us makes possible—

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Ninetieth Anniversary Year

Catroux Proves Value As French Go-Between

By Eron Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Gen. Georges Catroux's return to London, negotiations between the French groups for the formation of a united front of all Frenchmen fighting the Axis have reached a new stage. Reports from the Fighting French Headquarters in London as well as from the Giraud Administration in Algiers indicate that today both sides are skeptical that a full agreement between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle will actually be concluded—at least at the present moment.

It is, however, to be hoped that a regular "liaison" between London and Algiers will be established and that, thus, open clashes between the two French factions will be prevented.

General Catroux again is likely to serve as the link between General de Gaulle and General Giraud, while General Bouscat will represent General Giraud in London. This already constitutes an important step.

Continuation of dissensions between the French groups has disturbed public opinion in the United States where many observers failed to understand why—fighting the most ruthless enemy of their country—the French groups abroad have been unable to settle their disputes once for all.

More Than Politics

The partisan spirit, inheritance of France's embittered political prewar struggle, is certainly not dead among the French. But, on the other hand, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's sudden request to General de Gaulle to delay his imminent visit to North Africa has contributed much to worsening an already entangled situation.

Other observers in this country are endeavoring to throw the responsibility of this failure on General de Gaulle whom they consider as "an ambitious and disturbing element."

General de Gaulle may or may not be an ambitious man—political leaders mostly are ambitious—but to consider the French political situation under the angle of petty personal quarrels among French chiefs is to misunderstand completely the actual problems involved in the French crisis. It appears likely that in the dissensions between the de Gaulle and the Giraud groups tendencies which will determine the fate of France after the war are already taking shape.

General Giraud recently abolished all Vichy laws in North Africa and announced his return to republican legality. Thus, an important step toward destruction of the French fascist regime represented by Marshal Philippe Pétain's "National Revolution" was taken.

Yet, although the latest move of the North African leader eliminated an important obstacle to French unity and, at the same time, eased political tension in North Africa, General Giraud's regime is far from being stabilized.

Reports from North Africa indicate that the de Gaulle movement has made important progress in North Africa—it is, for instance, reported that regular troop parades had to be called off because the crowd demonstrated for General de Gaulle—while, on the other side, many French officers do not conceal their discontent with General Giraud's "move toward the left."

During the last two years the Fighting French National Committee has become closely linked to the "groups of resistance" inside France and several representatives of the French "underground" occupy leading positions in the de Gaullist setup. The National Committee, therefore, reflects the political developments which under the surface of German occupation and Vichy rule are going on inside France.

Move for New Republic

The leaders of the underground organization inside France want to destroy the Vichy regime but, at the same time, are unwilling to return to the French prewar regime which they consider as partly responsible for the French collapse. In their view, the Third Republic should eventually be replaced by a new "Fourth Republic" in which the political, social and economic structure of France could be thoroughly transformed. What they are striving for is not to revive the past but to carry out reforms which shall profoundly change conditions in France.

It is significant that the question how the French underground movement is to be represented in a future French provisional government is now considered as one of the main obstacles to a definite understanding between Giraudists and de Gaullists. It has been reported that before leaving Vichy-France for North Africa General Giraud entered in contact with underground chiefs inside France asking them to back the North African regime, but that they rejected his leadership.

Opposition against General Giraud is not led by the communist faction inside France. In a recently published pamphlet, André Marty, Communist Deputy and party leader, expressed Communist intention to back General Giraud and his struggle against the Axis. Release of 27 Communist Deputies in North Africa, moreover, has not disturbed public order in the country. Other underground groups in France comprising men of all political colors are more decidedly opposed to carrying out French reconstruction under General Giraud's leadership than the opportunistic Left Wing.

Reform Groups Active

Despite his conservative background, and perhaps unwittingly, General de Gaulle has become the spokesman of strong forces in France which want—if possible by peaceful means—to revolutionize political and social conditions in France after the war, while, on the other hand, General Giraud represents the conservative outlook and is backed by—what in the largest sense can be called—the vested interests. The personalities of the French military leaders who both are honest and patriotic and, at the same time, stubborn have interfered with an understanding between the French groups.

Yet the most important obstacle to French unity is that Giraud and de Gaulle have increasingly become symbols of political forces which—although uncompromisingly hostile to the Nazis—diverge profoundly in their political outlook. This line of cleavage runs not only through France but through many movements of resistance in other European countries as well.

There is always the possibility that the French groups will sooner or later come to an understanding on common action in their fight against the Axis, but it is unlikely that more than an actual modus vivendi can be obtained at present.

The struggle between conservative and progressive forces inside and outside France is likely to continue, and it is still too early to predict which side in the long run is likely to win. Rapid disintegration of social and economic conditions in France, however, makes it increasingly probable that, after the destruction of Hitlerism in Europe, a new France—it may be better or worse than the Third Republic—will see the light.

Little Room for Marching Heroes

Associated Press

Homefolks Crowd Around Returning Australians

Troops of the Ninth Australian Division, heroes of fighting at Tobruk, El Alamein and elsewhere in the western desert, march through crowd-packed Queens Street in Brisbane, Australia, upon their return home from the Middle East. The crowd gave the troops scarcely enough room to march three abreast.

Spain's Radio Echoes Threat to Allies

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spain gives evidence of moving rapidly toward active military collaboration with the Nazis if recent radiocasts and reports from Spanish Republican sources in New York and Washington, are correct in their implications.

Within the last week General Franco's home radio has adopted a new note of belligerence, in broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission in London and made available here by the Office of War Information.

On April 2 a broadcast to the Spanish colonies quoted the new Captain-General of the Canary Islands, Garcia Escamez, as saying, "Spain must be in a position to face any eventuality that might arise as a result of the world war—a war from which no nation can isolate itself, because the future of Europe is being determined by the outcome of the fighting."

Two days later a Barcelona commentator said, "Spain is a nation in readiness for combat. . . . Those timid ones who became afraid of the brilliance of our force do not count at all! . . . We have fully realized that pacifism is the attitude of sheep and we in our own flesh have more of the fury of wolves and bulls."

Spanish radio transmitters now follow a completely Falangist line, frequently attacking Russia, Britain, and the United States. On March 2, for example, the Falange radio at Valladolid said: "The Jewish banks of New York and London, in concert with Bolshevism, unleashed this war. . . . But, like a brilliant ray of hope, Hitler's voice assured us that 'this war will not finish as the Jews wish, with the extermination of the Aryan race, but with the destruction of European Jewry.'"

On March 28 the same station condemned the British bombing of Italian cities and said, "The Caudillo (General Franco) has never hidden (the fact that) his sympathies cannot be and never are with the enemies of the Axis."

On the same day Barcelona radio told Spain, "New sacrifices and new struggles are required. Today a handful of Spanish volunteers assert on Russian soil the will to final victory. We must be ready for the future, when Spain's imperial routes unfold under our eyes as a tangible reality, thanks to the blood of those who fell for Spain."

Prelude to Action

All these radio excerpts would seem to indicate that the Spanish radio has embarked on a campaign to stir the people up in preparation for military action against the United Nations. Even the veiled motive of imperial aggrandizement is added in an attempt to make this step more palatable.

News items on the domestic radio, and reports from the Spanish underground, supply a number of other interesting straws in the wind which point in the same direction.

The Falange has apparently achieved new prominence, with its representatives sitting in on high military and political councils. Franco himself now wears the complete Falange uniform and leaves off the monarchist red beret he formerly affected.

On "Victory Day," the fourth anniversary of the fascist entrance into Madrid, the Government instructed all Spanish newspapers to report that over a million Spanish soldiers had paraded in Madrid and the provinces. This would indicate that the army has been expanded far beyond the partial mobilization of last November which brought the armed forces up to 750,000. Several references to the sending of new regiments to Spanish Morocco have also appeared on the air.

Seizure of all communications in Tangier on March 4, despite Gen. Henri Giraud's threat that this would be considered a hostile act, has made Allied communications out of the former international zone most difficult. This act came two months after a statement by Gen. Luis Orgaz, High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, proclaiming Tangier a part of the Spanish protectorate.

In February and again in March there were rumors that the Germans had actually marched into Spain. These were formally denied by all concerned, but the following reports from the Spanish underground may help to explain the orgin of the rumors:

1. The Nazis are said to have sent 20,000 German "engineers" into Spain last November to help fortify the northwest coast against possible invasion. Recently La Corunna radio carried orders to all Spaniards with engineering or technical training to report to the military authorities in this region.

2. German guns are said to have been mounted at Algeciras and La Linea, next to Gibraltar, and also 12 to 15 miles west of the British fortress, commanding the Strait at its narrowest point. Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, is known to have been heavily fortified and to be crowded with German technicians. Franco has also been rushing the building of new north-south highways and the construction of airfields, especially in the south of Spain.

3. Many thousands of German soldiers are reported to have infiltrated into Spain already, in the guise of Blue Legionnaires returning from Russia. The Blue Legionnaires wear German uniforms with a Spanish insignia on one sleeve when they return from the east, making this disguise a convenient one. These Germans, according to the underground, are scattered along the route from Irun to Madrid.

In March, the Spanish radio announced that steamer service from Spain to Melilla, in eastern Spanish Morocco, was reported discontinued. This was interpreted by some observers as meaning the end of civilian, but not military, traffic over this sea route. It seems certain that Spanish forces in North Africa have passed the 250,000 mark, and that extensive warlike preparations are under way there.

In Spanish Morocco

German broadcasts to America and the Far East regarding Spain and Spanish Morocco have lately become quite open in their reporting of military preparations in Spanish Morocco. On March 17 Erich Schneyder, chief editor of the Transocean (German) "news" agency, said:

"At the border of French Morocco—2,000 yards in front of me—American soldiers are throwing up entrenchments in the Rif Mountains. Eisenhower's soldiers are erecting barbed wire entanglements and carrying cement bags from pillbox to pillbox. . . .

"Above me detonation clouds from antiaircraft shells are warning an American reconnaissance plane that Spain's armed forces are protecting Spanish neutrality also in the air. . . .

"We are encountering soldiers everywhere. The Caudillo has placed his best divisions in the Morocco protectorate. The troops are camping under complete wartime conditions. . . Barracks are being built everywhere. . . . A surprising number of troops from the Spanish mother country have been stationed in Spanish Morocco now. . . . Spain is on guard by day and by night against any eventuality."

"Fifth Column" Charged

A week later Schneyder accused American officials in Tangier of importing American Army uniforms for the use of Allied "fifth columnists." He also alleged that the hundreds of "Communists" who have been arrested by the Spanish authorities in Tangier had "important tasks in the American and British intelligence services."

On April 3 Schneyder added, upon passing through Lisbon, "Portugal is not alone in case of . . . an attack on Portuguese neutrality; it can reckon at any time on immediate and powerful support by Spanish armed forces, which are in a state of mobilization and which are the conscious instrument of an anti-Bolshevik policy."

All this could be interpreted as making a case in advance for the "protective occupation" of Spain, as was done three years ago prior to the invasion of Norway.

Spanish-German collaboration, according to some competent observers, would almost certainly take the form of helping the Germans to cut Allied supply routes both through the Mediterranean and over the railroad from Casablanca to Algeria. The railroad passes within 20 miles of the Spanish Moroccan border at one point.

This policy would presumably be followed in the hope that Hitler would win a dramatic victory and would eventually reward Franco by giving him Gibraltar and a major part of French Morocco. German broadcasts have frequently encouraged such ambitions on the part of Sapin.

Bishops Must Swear Allegiance to Spain

By Religious News Service

New York

The oath of fidelity to the State, which all newly appointed Roman Catholic bishops in Spain must take, obviously is intended to influence the attitude of the clergy and the masses in general toward the Franco Regime, according to informed Roman Catholic circles here.

The development is represented here as indirectly confirming reports of a growing hostility by the Church towards the Falange, Spain's ruling party, which has taken a pro-Nazi position. The Spanish Government's move is thus seen as an attempt to halt church criticism.

Lyttelton Foresees 'Summer' of Victory

LONDON, April 13 (AP) — Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Production Minister, said here, "We shall soon be in the high summer of military success—the spring of our liberation from the horrors and chances of war has begun."

"It may be that we have only begun," Captain Lyttelton told the Aldershot Conservative Association, "but it is as sure as that this is the beginning as the end itself is sure."

"The attention of His Majesty's Government is continuously fixed" on the bringing of still more of Britain's resources to bear on the relief of Russia and the acceleration of victory, he added.

Prayer Brought Food and Then Rescue To Seaman Adrift Four Days on Raft

EATONTOWN, N. J., April 13 (AP)—Frank Holmgren, seaman first class aboard the U. S. S. Juneau, told how food leaped out of the ocean into his lap and rescue followed his prayers by a few hours after four days on a raft in the South Pacific.

Seaman Holmgren was reported missing when the Juneau was sunk late last year. Subsequently his parents received a letter from him telling of his safe arrival at a South Pacific outpost.

He and nine companions, Seaman Holmgren said, were adrift for four days. The raft was so crowded he could not kneel to pray, he said. So he looked heavenward and closed his eyes. He had no more than finished, he told interviewers yesterday, that a fish leaped out of the water and landed in his lap. He tore it apart and ate some of it.

The group was picked up later the same day by an American destroyer.

Shipyard and Railways Get Award by Negroes

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 (AP)—The National Association of Negroes in American industry recently awarded its Booker T. Washington Award, for industries which have done the most for Negroes in the past year, jointly to the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., and the Association of American Railroads.

Sun Ship has a yard employing 9,000 Negroes, and the Railways employ 151,000. The presentation was made at the Christian Street Y. M. C. A. here.

Australians Hail Plans For Two New Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 13—Plans for two new international air lines, one to America, and the other west on the British Empire route, were disclosed recently by a Government spokesman who said that the air expansion program would also include air line services linking all Australian cities.

This announcement has aroused particular enthusiasm here in view of the general apprehension that the United States, with its booming aircraft development, may dominate the postwar skies.

The United States is now in a privileged position, particularly in the Pacific zone where it has been building up special service between America and Australia and ferrying airplanes long distances to many Allied air bases throughout the area.

Both of these services are completely related to the war, it is true, but it is equally obvious that the experience now being gained will not only prove useful to the American designers of big commercial planes which will handle much of the postwar air traffic, but it is building up an army of experienced pilots ready to fly commercial routes soon as hostilities end.

'Collaboration Essential'

It is recognized that these pilots and these airplanes are playing a vital part in providing means to enable Australia to hold off the enemy, but it is felt no one nation is entitled to benefit unduly by the fortunes of war, and that, as Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King puts it, "international collaboration is essential for development of air transport."

Prime Minister King's recent statement of the Canadian attitude on international air traffic has been given prominent display in the local press and coincides with the Australian viewpoint on the subject.

In particular there seems to be the heartiest backing in favor of Mr. King's contention that "International transport problems are immense and cannot be solved by one country alone." It strikes a responsive note in aviation circles here which are apprehensive lest the nations to which war has presented special opportunities for developing ocean air transport try to hold on to these advantages in postwar reconstruction.

No Statement on Policy

So far, however, there has been no policy statement from the Australian Government on civil aviation. But the plans for expansion just announced speak for themselves. These concern primarily the connection of night airliner schedules linking all Capitals with the terminal at Townsville on the northern coast of Queensland and Perth in West Australia, and with dozens of local feeder services.

Groundwork for the internal services as well as for the landing bases required by overseas services stands ready, as hundreds of airdromes will have been constructed by the Allied Works Council by the end of the war.

There is one important difference between the Australian viewpoint and the Canadian, as expressed in Premier King's outline of policy, in which it is emphasized the Government - owned Trans - Canadian airlines be the sole Canadian agency operating international air services.

These airlines, the Canadian Premier added, would continue to operate all transcontinental systems and main line routes fixed by the Government and competition over same route would not be permitted. While a Government spokesman here emphasized steps will be taken in Australia to eliminate competition on set routes, he added internal services probably will be controlled as on the prewar basis with private companies operating under charter from the Government. A prewar route to England was operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, formerly the British Imperial Airways, with which the pioneer Australian line, Qantas—the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Service—was linked up.

It is unlikely, however, that the shortsighted prewar policy regarding Pacific services will be perpetuated when the war ends. The prewar Australian Government resisted efforts to bring American airliners here. Until 1935 Australia would not permit importation of American airplanes and insisted all aircraft used here should be British.

Parkhill's Effort

Former Defense Minister Sir Robert Parkhill met keen opposition when it was proposed Australia should take advantage of obtaining American machines for its Air Force at a time when it was difficult to obtain suitable British machines. Later, the prohibition against American passenger airplanes was removed, but there still remained opposition to the plan to permit the Pan-American Airways to carry their Pacific Clipper route from America to New Zealand through to Sydney. Just what the policy in this regard will be after the war remains to be seen but perhaps the best guess is that Australia will be found willing to follow Canada's lead and agree to "international negotiations" to iron out respective responsibilities and rights.

U. S. Arsenal Ousts 200 as Absentees

DOVER, N. J., April 13 (AP)—Picatinny Arsenal officials said April 10 more than 200 employees in the loading department would be discharged because of absenteeism.

Investigators visited homes of workers absent without permission, and more than half could not furnish legitimate excuses, officials said. They said those discharged would not be given releases and, therefore, would be unable to obtain employment at any other war plant.

Lieut. Col. J. H. White, chief of the administrative group, said: "Any worker who is collecting pay for sick leave when he is not sick is guilty of stealing from the Government."

British Submarines Attack Soft Spots on Italian Coast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Admiralty has announced the bombardment of oil storage tanks at Imperia, between Alassio and San Remo, in Northern Italy by a British submarine. The communiqué added: "Shore batteries replied to the submarine's fire but without effect."

The raid draws public attention to a hitherto rather unnoticed aspect of naval warfare in Italy's coastal waters.

Allied strategy is taking advantage of certain geographical factors which prevent Italy from building up a closely knit defense system along its shores. The Italian coastline, including Sardinia and Sicily, is more than 3,000 miles long. Most of it lacks the natural protection of cliffs and rocks. The numerous small coastal towns render this formidable task of fortifying the shore line even more difficult.

Moreover, the Italian railway system with some of its most vital lines hugging the coast, is wide open to sudden attacks from the sea. On the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian shores the railway runs parallel to the coast from the French Frontier to Lucca, then again from Leghorn to Follonica, from Talamone to Dalo near Civitavecchia, and finally from Naples to Reggio di Calabria.

Tender Sole of Boot

At the southern end of the Italian "boot" the situation is similar all the way from Reggio to Taranto. On the Adriatic side the railroad runs down the coast from Cervia near Rimini to Termoli and from Barletta to Brindisi.

In recent months, there have been reports of British submarines striking suddenly at Italian railway communications. A few weeks ago, British sources revealed some details concerning such attacks.

Especially trained British submarine commanders and crews have developed a technique which defies any counter measures the Italians have been able to take. The speed and accuracy of the submarine gunners is such that in a number of recent instances the Italians reportedly found themselves under a rain of shells before they even knew there was an enemy within miles of them.

A few seconds after the submarine has surfaced, its 3 or 4-inch guns and one or two machine guns are trained and in action, thus transforming the vulnerable underwater craft into "sea artillery."

Hit Many Things and Places

The program of these Mediterranean raiders, creeping up to vital Italian shore installations, is quite extensive. It includes attacks on road and rail transport near the coast, destruction of bridges, electrical installations, storage facilities, seaplane hangars, oil dumps and "concentrations of motor transport parked in areas which the Italians deemed perfectly safe from attack."

The Italians are more or less helpless since they cannot foresee where the raiders are going to strike next. Not every small coastal town can be sufficiently defended.

Italian warships, trying to hunt down submarines, have not been able to cope with this ever-increasing threat. The continuous transfer of Italian naval units from one coastal sector to another apparently imposes a considerable strain on the crews. This, in turn, has led to the withdrawal of still more Italian warships from convoy duty between Italian and North African ports and has caused serious losses among the insufficiently protected vessels.

The Italian Government is said to have mobilized a considerable number of rather battered shallow-draft vessels for coastwise traffic in the hope that these would escape the prowling submarines by sailing close inshore. But even there they are being hunted down by the submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

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Murray Pledges C.I.O. Support For Anti-Inflation Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in a letter today addressed to all C. I. O. affiliates called for support of President Roosevelt's latest anti-inflation order, but called for heavier taxes on large income groups and ultimate revision in the Administration's policy.

For the time being, however, Mr. Murray declared "It is of the utmost importance that our affiliated unions and membership extend the fullest support to this action taken by President Roosevelt in order to impress Mr. Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, and Mr. Chester Davis, Administrator of Food Production and Distribution, with the absolute need for interpreting the Executive Order as an order to reduce prices to the levels which prevailed on Sept. 15, 1942."

The C. I. O., Mr. Murray made plain, will fight to hold the line of food prices and living costs at the Sept. 15 figure.

"The policy of rolling back prices," he declared, "must be accompanied by immediate steps, as requested by the C. I. O., to actually enforce such ceiling prices and to broaden the scope of rationing so that we may have a democratic system of over-all rationing of the necessities of life."

Mr. Murray charged that the recent Executive Order "has a very serious omission in that it does not appear to confer upon the National War Labor Board the authority which it heretofore has had to make necessary adjustments to correct gross inequities."

This omission can best be met, Mr. Murray said, "by the direct presentation of specific cases which should be continued as in the past.

Mr. Murray asked more taxes on high income groups. "President Roosevelt's directive limiting net salaries to $25,000 a year has been ruthlessly set aside by Congress by attaching such provision as a rider to another bill in order to prevent the President from vetoing the same," Mr. Murray declared.

"We know that the corporations are enjoying a Roman holiday from grossly inflated war profits. Profit increases in 1941 for individual corporations after taxes ranged anywhere from 11 to 955 per cent of the prewar level. The estimated net income after taxes for 1942 for all active corporations in the United States is about $6,800,000,000 or roughly 66 per cent increase over 1939.

"As an example of increased profits, the basic steel industry has received during the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, after making extensive allowances for depreciation, postwar credits, and special contingency funds, over one-half a billion dollars of profits, after taxes, in excess of the net profits derived in that industry, after taxes, for the year 1939."

Women Doctors Approved

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Legislation authorizing the appointment of women physicians and surgeons in the medical corps of the Army and Navy was passed today by the Senate and sent to the White House.

Bemedaled Enlisted Man

Associated Press

Staff Sergeant Kenneth Gradle

This St. Louis, Mo., soldier received an inch-long blue cloth bar, encrusted with gold laurel leaf, in ceremonies at the Rattlesnake bomber base at Pyote, Texas, recently, bringing his collection of decorations to nine—including the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf cluster. Sergeant Gradle, shown wearing his medals, is a member of the 19th Bomb Group, each member of which received the Blue Bar Feb. 12 as a token of the four unit citations the group had achieved in a year of fierce battling with the Japanese.

Kilday Bill of Slight Effect On Fathers' Draft Status

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — The Kilday bill, passed by a 143-to-7 vote of the House yesterday, while postponing the draft of family heads in some parts of the country slightly will not materially change Selective Service's pronouncement that nearly all able-bodied father between 18 and 38 will be taken into the military services this year.

The Kilday bill provides that no married men shall be drafted in one state until all available single men without dependents have been inducted and no pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until childless married men have been taken.

At the present time there is about three months' difference in the status of draft pools of various states, so the most the drafting of any man or father would be delayed under the Kilday bill would be three months.

The Kilday bill now goes to the Senate, where members of the Military Affairs Committee are already giving it close scrutiny.

Lodge's Opinion

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, said the bill "would not do the family men the good some people think it will.

"The way the war is going," he declared, "we'll need all the physically fit men in the country and married men now comprise the largest group. The bill might put off their induction a bit, but it would not be the boon to the preservation of the home that its proponents believe."

The Kilday bill provides that men shall be inducted in the following order on a state-wide, rather than the present local quota, basis:

1. Men without dependents.
2. Single men with dependents.
3. Childless married men who are living with their wives and whose marriage occurred before Dec. 8, 1941.
4. Men with wives and children or children alone, maintaining a bona fide family relationship whose marriage took place before Dec. 8, 1941.

Selective Service is already holding the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in abeyance, but will have to start tapping this pool within a few months.

Fathers will be drawn into the military services with such rapidity during the coming summer and fall that by the end of the year only 3,200,000 able-bodied men from 18-38, inclusive, both married and unmarried, will be left at home in essential farm work, skilled industrial jobs and in the ministry. In addition, approximately one-third of the men between 18 and 38 will be left at home because they are physically unfit, unless the military forces should decide to reduce their physical standards. Nearly 2,600,000 men are already classified as IV-F because they are physically unfit.

Physical rejections have run as high as 43 to 50 per cent in the past but War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has expressed confidence that they can be reduced to 33 per cent without actually changing present Army and Navy standards. He estimated that at least another 1,500,000 men will have to be left home this year because they are not physically fit.

Author's Statement

Mr. Kilday admitted to the House that his bill would not permanently exempt heads of families from military service. "It says that as long as men without dependents are available the family will be preserved," he explained.

In addition to delaying the draft of fathers until all childless men are taken, the Kilday bill would have the effect of nullifying the War Manpower Commission's recent "work-or-fight" order making men in 29 nonessential occupations liable to the draft whether they have families or not.

Passing the Kilday bill, the House turned down Farm Bloc attempts to write in a special deferment clause for farm labor and other proposals to repeal the recent Army order barring its members from running for Federal office and to abolish deferments except for physical reasons for all single men between 18 and 37 holding Federal appointive jobs.

Questions and answers on the new Selective Service regulations released today explained that the new III-D class of those to be left behind will be made up of those for whom induction would result in extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in his home. The other new dependency classifications are III-A, which class will not be inducted until specific orders are issued by the Director of Selective service, and III-C which is for men regularly engaged in agriculture who also have dependents.

Elimination of III-B under the new regulations eliminates a special classification for men with dependents in essential industries. Henceforth the man must be "essential" as well as the industry, in which case he will go into class II-A or class II-B and be deferred only until he can be replaced by some person not liable for military service and for a period not longer than six months at one time.

Mr. McNutt has warned that the list of essential occupations will be decreased rather than increased.

'No Job Shortage'

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said he was not worried about possibility of unemployment resulting from war workers being forced out of jobs through curtailment of production.

Asked for comment on a recent prediction by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that 650,000 war workers would thus lose their jobs in the near future, Mr. McNutt told a press conference:

"We can absorb them."

The WMC chief said that manpower demands are so great that even though the armed forces are taking virtually every able-bodied man between 18 and 38 this year, the civilian labor force must be increased by 4,200,000.

Memorial to Jefferson Dedicated by Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

war for freedom, we dedicate a shrine to freedom.

"To Thomas Jefferson, apostle of freedom, we are paying a debt long overdue.

"Yet, there are reasons for gratitude that this occasion falls within our time; for our generation of Americans can understand much in Jefferson's life which intervening generations could not see as well as we.

"He faced the fact that men who will not fight for liberty can lose it. We, too, have faced that fact.

"He lived in a world in which freedom of conscience and freedom of mind were battles still to be fought through—not principles already accepted of all men. We, too, have lived in such a world.

Jefferson's Choice

"He loved peace and loved liberty—yet on more than one occasion he was forced to choose between them. We, too, have been compelled to make that choice.

"Generations which understand each other across the distances of history are the generations united by a common experience and a common cause. Jefferson, across 150 years of time, is closer by much to living men than many of our leaders of the years between. His cause was a cause to which we also are committed, not by our words alone but by our sacrifice.

"For faith and ideals imply renunciations. Spiritual advancement throughout all our history has called for temporal sacrifices.

"The Declaration of Independence and the very purpose of the Revolution itself, while seeking freedoms, called for the abandonment of privileges.

Looked Ahead

"Jefferson was no dreamer—for half a century he led his State and his nation in fact and in deed. I like to think that this was so because he thought in terms of the morrow as well as the day—and this was why he was hated or feared by those who thought in terms of the day and the yesterday.

"We judge him by the application of his philosophy to the circumstances of his lifetime. But in such applying, we come to understand that his life was given for those deeper values which persist throughout all time.

"Leader in the philosophy of government, in education, in the arts, in efforts to lighten the toil of mankind—exponent of plannings for the future—he led the steps of America into the path of the permanent integrity of the Republic.

"Thomas Jefferson believed, as we believe, in man. He believed, as we believe, that men are capable of their own government, and that no king, no tyrant, no dictator can govern for them as wisely as they can govern for themselves.

"Inalienable Rights"

"He believed, as we believe, in certain inalienable rights. He, as we, saw those principles and freedoms challenged. He fought for them, as we fight for them.

"He proved that the seeming eclipse of liberty can well become the dawn of more liberty. Those who fight the tyranny of our own time will come to learn that old lesson. Among all the peoples of the earth, the cruelties and oppressions of its would-be masters have taught this generation what its liberties can mean. This lesson, so bitterly learned, will never be forgotten while this generation lives.

"The words which we have chosen for this memorial speak Jefferson's noblest and most urgent meaning; and we are proud indeed to understand and share it:

"'I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.'"

MacLeish Opens Exhibit

Meanwhile, the words of the Declaration of Independence took shape again for 300 guests in the Library of Congress as Archibald MacLeish, Librarian, officially opened an exhibition of Jeffersonian documents by reading the Third President's great words:

"When in the course of human events. . . ."

To America's enemies, Mr. MacLeish declared it might seem paradoxical that the American people should celebrate, in the midst of a war in which it was allied with Britain, the achievements of a man who was the chief author of their independence from the British Crown. But actually, he stressed, there was no paradox.

Initiated Great Work

To the audience before the chaste white marble structure—men, women, and children who saw before them the original copy of the Declaration of Independence, brought from its war safekeeping for a brief hour, who heard their National Anthem sung by Grace Moore, and "America" played by the Marine Band—to this audience it seemed indeed that Jefferson had initiated a great work which the United States today was being called upon to uphold and carry on.

Based on the pantheon form, which Jefferson himself considered the "perfect model" for a circular building, the $3,000,000 edifice faces its main north entrance portico toward the Washington Monument and the White House.

More than one visitor probably considered the memorial, its ionic columns mirrored in the Potomac Basin, one of the most beautiful architectural achievements of the Capital. Under the domed ceiling on a marble pedestal stands a heroic figure of Jefferson, the work of Rudolph Evans.

As Mr. McLeish ended the informal ceremony with the final words of the great document: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," visitors surged forward to view more closely the original draft, sealed in a massive, shatterproof case and guarded by two Marine Corps corporals in dress blues.

Diplomats, men of the United States and United Nations armed forces, and scores of others bent over the guard chains to look respectfully at the yellowed paper, realizing that here, in this inspired writing with its challenging statement that "all men are created equal," was the initial document of heralding a new democratic renaissance which was one day to bless all races and peoples.

Theodore Roosevelt, 3d Promoted to Lieutenant

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 13 (AP)—Theodore Roosevelt, 3rd, of the famous "Rough Rider" family, has been promoted from ensign to lieutenant (jg) in the U. S. Naval Reserve and ordered to sea duty. Announcement was made at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station that Lieutenant Roosevelt would serve as a flag lieutenant under Rear Admiral John Dale Price.

Jefferson Visioned Use of Submarines

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—Thomas Jefferson, President, statesman, architect, inventor and man of many additional interests, was credited last night with being the first new world writer to mention the submarine.

Editors of the Dictionary of American English reported the first reference to the submarine was penned by Jefferson in 1785, it concerned a submersible that had been invented by David Bushnell of Connecticut and had been used in attempts to mine British warships off Manhattan Island during the Revolutionary War.

They also related that in 1807 Jefferson wrote:

"I have ever looked to the submarine boat as most to be depended upon for attaching torpedoes, and I am in hopes it will not be abandoned as impracticable."

The information was offered on the eve of the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth. The word detectives also announced an anonymous revolutionary war ballad that told how George Washington used a tree stump for a speaking platform in 1775 at Cambridge. Later "stump" became an accepted synonym for a political rostrum.

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PATERSON — Sussman's, 80 Main St.
PLAINFIELD — Vogue Shoe Shop, 188 E. Front St.
TRENTON — Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes, 135 South Broad St.
UNION CITY — Claridge Shoe Shop, 4019 Bergenline Ave.

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BUFFALO — Baker's Boot Shop, 1269 Jefferson Ave.; Liddon's Corrective Shoe Shop, 3174 Bailey Ave.; Santercole Shoe Co., 773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA — S. F. Izzard Co., 150 N. Main St.
GLENS FALLS — Kohn Bros., 119-121 Glen St.
GOWANDA — Himelein & Co.
HERKIMER — H. G. Munger & Co., N. Main St.
ITHACA — Herron's Shoe Store, 138 East State St.
JAMESTOWN — Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE — Kenmore Boot Shop, 2870 Delaware Ave.
MIDDLETOWN — Hayes & Jones, 65 North St.
NEWBURGH — Hayes & Jones, 11 Water St.
NIAGARA FALLS — Beir Bros., 125 Falls St.
ONEONTA — Gardner's, 184 Main St.
OSWEGO — Ferguson's Boot Shop, 41 E. Bridge St.
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(Brooklyn) Adler-Singer, 972 Flatbush Ave. (cor. Albermarle Rd.)
Dave Dellerson, 847 DeKalb Ave. (near Throop Ave.)
Hospital Arch Support Co., 337 Knickerbocker Ave.
D. Lewis, 227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.)
Martin's, Fulton at Bridge St.
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The Home Forum

Love's Evensong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A BEAUTIFUL BIBLE PROPHECY recorded in the book of Zechariah (14:1, 7), we are told that **"the day of the Lord cometh, . . . it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light."** In the dusky twilight of discontent and forebodings of evil, there is need to seek this spiritual light at eventide. No physical or intellectual illumination can supply it or serve as a satisfying substitute for it. It is wholly spiritual; it comes from within, replacing the gloom of mortal thinking with the radiant joy of praise and thanksgiving. To know God is an unending song, which dispels evening shadows. To find Him is not impossible; it is not even difficult when we learn that He is infinitely good, and All-in-all.

In Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, has revealed to mankind the way to harmony. A beautiful passage found in one of her published writings (Unity of Good, p. 61) explains man's inseparable relationship to his heavenly Father in these words aglow with light: **"The mutations of mortal sense are the evening and the morning of human thought,—the twilight and dawn of earthly vision, which precedeth the nightless radiance of divine Life. Human perception, advancing toward the apprehension of its nothingness, halts, retreats, and again goes forward; but the divine Principle and Spirit and spiritual man are unchangeable,—neither advancing, retreating, nor halting."** In these profound words, we can catch the vision of man's perfection and power, even though the material senses may be accusing him of weakness, defeat, and destruction. The fact is, as Christian Science reveals, that God is Love. It is impossible to conceive of infinite Love as a punishing, revengeful, or indifferent creator. A second thought should convince us, too, that it is equally impossible to conceive of God's child as a helpless victim of sin or sickness or persecution. Thus we have the right to claim boldly the light of spiritual intelligence which will guide us out of the shadows of ignorance and error.

Love's evensong is gratitude. Gratitude is not based on material possessions. It is the humble recognition that God is here, and is caring for us. Since God is Love, He can do no less. Since man is in reality the child of God, he can report nothing but good. But how shall we maintain this position when threats of war and hate and lack seem to overwhelm us? Christian Science is no idle theory. It does not operate as a mental opiate, to deaden the shock of suffering by cajoling us into ignoring evil's depredations. It breathes the Christ, Truth, into the listening consciousness. Love's eternal song to us when evening shadows of sorrow lengthen about us is, "Be thou healed." And in gratitude we can meekly answer, "I am healed." The shadows disappear as we cling faithfully and persistently to these great truths of man's real being.

There is a beautiful evening story in the New Testament which tells us how Christ Jesus proved the power of Love to bless mankind. We read (Luke 4:40), **"Now when the sun was setting, all they that had any sick with divers diseases brought them unto him; and he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them."** Since the discovery of Christian Science in 1866, no one need think of the Master's healing work as something which belongs to the past and cannot be repeated in our day. There is no eventide of failing light for the healing Christ. We have only to turn to God, grateful and expectant, and we shall find ourselves as close to healing as were those who sought the Saviour in person centuries ago. It is spiritual understanding of God's nature which heals, not a human touch, nor a personal visitation. Through Christian Science all may gain that spiritual understanding, use it, and enjoy the proofs of healing which accompany it.

Mrs. Eddy's task in bringing to mankind this revelation of Christ's presence among men was not an easy one. For the most part it was carried on in the face of persecution, disloyalty, vindictiveness, and willful neglect. To material sense, the world lay drowsily in an evening of ignorance and unbelief. But Love's evensong made itself heard. The beloved Discoverer of Christian Science was shielded by omnipotence as she went about courageously to meet each new experience. Her consecration enabled her to share the song with seekers for Truth in many parts of the world. Sickness, sin, financial lack, domestic discord, stagnation, and despair are some of the shadows which disappear when we lift our heads to catch the evensong of divine Love. And the song goes on echoing around the world, stirring those who listen to do their part, too, in swelling the great chorus of thanksgiving for the return of the healing Christ in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Lawn Fete

Almost it were as though
One said: "Now—close your eyes—
"Count ten—"
And then:
"Surprise—surprise—"
A crocus, from the edge of snow!

DAVID MORTON

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
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THE PAINTED DRAWING-ROOM FROM "MARMION," IN VIRGINIA

THE FAMOUS drawing-room from "Marmion," with its original painted paneling, now installed in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, comes from an eighteenth-century house built by Major John Fitzhugh on his estate in the King George County of Virginia, between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers. Like many early Virginia houses, it had a wide hall running through the center, from which a library and chamber, a dining-room and this drawing-room opened on either side. Although not a large room, and of an irregular shape, it has been treated in a dignified and monumental way with simulated columns in the classic style painted to resemble marble, and panels decorated with urns and landscapes.

It seems probable that some itinerant workman skilled in marbleizing, who was employed to paint the woodwork of the "Marmion" room, may have copied the decorative motifs from an architectural work of the day, and also attempted the landscapes as an original but less successful effort. The urns and garlands are suggestive of French ornament, but the landscapes are more primitive, lacking surety and finish.

With the dark walls, the whole room has unusual warmth of coloring; in the reddish-orange Siena marble that faces the fireplace opening, in the gilded rococo mirror above, in the red brocatelle hangings, and in the richly upholstered Chippendale furniture.

A. R. H.

Le chant vespéral de l'Amour

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE LIVRE DE ZACHARIE contient des passages d'une grande beauté, parmi lesquels se trouve cette prophétie remarquable (14:1, 7): "Voici qu'un jour vient, jour de l'Éternel... Ce sera un jour unique, connu de l'Éternel seul; il n'y aura ni jour, ni nuit, mais sur le soir la lumière apparaîtra." Lorsque la nuit tombe — lorsque s'étendent les ombres du déplaisir et des mauvais présages — il faut chercher cette lumière spirituelle qui brille le soir. Ce n'est point une illumination soit physique soit purement intellectuelle, choses qui ne sauraient lui être substituées. Elle est spirituelle en tout point; elle vient du dedans et remplace les ténèbres du penser mortel par la joie radieuse de la louange et des actions de grâces. Connaître Dieu, c'est un hymne éternel, qui chasse les ombres du soir. Le trouver n'est point chose impossible; ce n'est pas même difficile quand nous apprenons qu'Il est le bien infini, Tout-en-tout.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a révélé au genre humain la voie de l'harmonie. Dans une de ses œuvres, on trouve ce beau passage expliquant d'une manière lumineuse l'indestructible rapport unissant l'homme à son Père céleste (*Unity of Good*, p. 61): "Les mutations du sens mortel sont le soir et le matin de la pensée humaine, — le crépuscule et l'aurore de la vision terrestre, qui précède le rayonnement sans éclipse de la Vie divine. La perception humaine, marchant vers la conception de son néant, s'arrête, recule, puis avance à nouveau; mais le divin Principe, l'Esprit, et l'homme spirituel, sont immuables — l'avance, le recul, les haltes leur sont inconnus." Dans ces paroles profondes, nous pouvons saisir la vision du pouvoir et de la perfection donnés à l'homme, même si les sens matériels l'accusent de faiblesse, de malheur, d'anéantissement. Le fait est que, comme le révèle la Science Chrétienne, Dieu est Amour. Il est impossible de se représenter l'Amour infini sous les traits d'un créateur qui punirait, se vengerait ou ferait preuve d'indifférence. La réflexion nous convaincra également que l'enfant de Dieu ne saurait être un pauvre humain sans défense, victime du péché, de la maladie, des persécutions. Nous avons le droit de revendiquer hardiment la lumière de l'intelligence spirituelle qui nous conduira plus haut que les ombres de l'ignorance et de l'erreur.

Le chant vespéral de l'Amour, c'est la gratitude, qui ne se fonde pas sur les possessions matérielles. La gratitude reconnaît humblement que Dieu est ici, qu'Il a soin de nous. Puisque Dieu est Amour, Sa sollicitude nous est assurée. Puisque l'homme est en réalité l'enfant de Dieu, le bien seul est son partage. Mais comment maintiendrons-nous cette position quand les flots de la haine, de la guerre, du manque, semblent vouloir nous engloutir? La Science Chrétienne n'est pas une théorie creuse. Ce n'est point une espèce de soporifique pour amortir le choc de la souffrance et nous persuader qu'il faut fermer les yeux sur les ravages du mal. Au contraire, elle apporte à la conscience attentive l'esprit du Christ, de la Vérité. Lorsque s'épaississent autour de nous les ombres du chagrin, l'éternel chant de l'Amour nous dit avec tendresse: "Sois guéri!" Et le cœur plein de gratitude, nous pouvons répondre en toute humilité: "Je suis guéri." Les ombres disparaissent lorsque nous nous attachons avec une entière persévérance aux grandes vérités qui représentent l'être réel de l'homme.

Dans un admirable récit, le Nouveau Testament nous montre le Christ Jésus prouvant, pour le bien de l'humanité, le pouvoir de l'Amour. Voici ce passage (Luc. 4:40): "Quand le soleil fut couché, tous ceux qui avaient des malades atteints de divers maux les lui amenèrent: et il les guérit en imposant les mains à chacun d'eux." Depuis la découverte de la Science Chrétienne en 1866, nul n'a lieu de croire que les guérisons accomplies autrefois par le Maître ne peuvent se reproduire aujourd'hui. Pour le Christ guérisseur, il n'existe point de crépuscule ou d'obscurcissement. Tournons-nous vers Dieu avec gratitude et confiance; nous nous trouverons alors aussi près de la guérison que ceux qui cherchaient le Sauveur en personne, voici bien des siècles. Ce qui guérit, c'est non pas l'attouchement humain ou la présence personnelle, mais la compréhension spirituelle de la nature divine. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, tous peuvent parvenir à cette compréhension, en faire usage, avoir les preuves de guérison qui l'accompagnent.

Apporter au genre humain cette révélation de la présence du Christ parmi les hommes, telle fut la tâche de Mrs. Eddy. Et ce n'était point une mission facile, car elle se heurta souvent aux persécutions, à la vengeance, à la déloyauté, à l'indifférence, au dédain. Pour le sens matériel, le monde somnolait dans la pénombre de l'ignorance et de l'incrédulité. Mais le chant vespéral de l'Amour se fit entendre. La noble femme qui avait découvert la Science Chrétienne fut protégée par l'omnipotence lorsque avec courage elle fit face à toutes les épreuves. Sa consécration lui permit de partager avec d'autres le chant qu'elle avait perçu — avec ceux qui dans bien des pays cherchaient de tout cœur la Vérité. La maladie, le péché, la gêne, les dissensions domestiques, la stagnation, le désespoir — voilà quelques-unes des ombres qui disparaissent lorsque nous levons la tête pour entendre le chant vespéral de l'Amour divin. Et ce cantique pénètre dans le monde entier; ceux qui l'écoutent sentent le désir de se joindre au grand chœur des actions de grâces célébrant le retour du Christ guérisseur, en Science Chrétienne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Furlough

We crossed the soft brown wetness of the lane
Marking the trees whose wide arms welcomed showers,
Seeing today's buds as tomorrow's flowers,
Seeing our footprints, cups to hold the rain.
We laughed the springtime laughter of the lips
Tracing a rainbow arched across the sky,
The flashing scarlet wings that fluttered by,
The sailing of footprint-seas by leaf-bud ships.

There was no memory of winter's cold
Only today's strange hour of budding, birth,
No looking on to summer's blue and gold
Till we looked back and saw, on yielding earth,
Our footprints fused and merging into one
Ample enough to hold the sun, the sun—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Her First Novel

IN THE HOUSE where Newton had lived, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, there lived in 1778 a young woman whose greatest delight was "scribbling." "I cannot," she wrote, "any longer resist what I find to be irresistible, the pleasure of popping down my thoughts from time to time upon paper."

The young woman's name was Fanny Burney, and there was nothing surprising about this passion; for her father, the great Doctor Burney, spent a long and vigorous life "popping down" words, and Fanny was his chief assistant. All his eighty-eight years he was writing and rewriting, and his slightly acrimonious account of the musicians of his time, and his appraisal of earlier ones, is delightful fare for the patient reader.

It is not strange that Fanny loved words, too, though in 1778 writing was not held to be the proper pursuit for a young lady; and so she hid herself away in Newton's old observatory and tried to keep her literary indulgences a secret. But there came a time—she was twenty-five or so—when the urge to appear in print overcame her shyness; and getting together a bulky manuscript, she took her brother Charles into her confidence and dispatched him, disguised "in an old great coat and a large old hat," to Mr. Lowndes of Fleet Street. Mr. Lowndes was pleased, and readily agreed to publish the work when the third volume was ready.

Fanny, of course, lost no time in completing it, and Mr. Lowndes purchased the three volumes for twenty pounds, considered by Fanny to be a magnificent sum. But the book was an amazing success, going through four editions in a year; and at the end of the year we have a bookseller at Brighthelmstone saying indignantly to Mrs. Thrale: "All the trade cry shame on Lowndes. Not, Ma'am, that I expected he would have known its worth, because that's out of the question; but when its profits told him what it was, it's quite scandalous that he should have done nothing! Quite ungentlemanlike, indeed."

High praise from literary journals followed the appearance of Fanny's book, and there was much speculation as to the identity of the author, which for some time was kept secret, even from her own family. Said the "Critical Review" for September, 1778: "This performance deserves no common praise, whether we consider it in a moral or a literary light. It would have disgraced neither the head nor the heart of a Richardson."

Despite Fanny's real efforts to keep secret her authorship, the fact got about, and among the first to know was Mrs. Thrale, who promptly put the book in Dr. Johnson's hands. And to the shy girl, the praise of the great Dr. Johnson was the high point of the whole experience. At first he had been unwilling to read it—looked at the first letter, then put it away, saying: "I don't think I have any taste for it!" But Mrs. Thrale had put it in his coach when he was going to town, and he came back so full of enthusiasm he could scarcely wait for the next volumes. Fanny was carried off to Streatham for a visit, where, to her delight, she spent a great deal of time with the crotchety doctor. And, when he said of one of her characters (Mr. Smith, the Holborn beau): "Madam, there is no character better drawn anywhere—in any book, by any author," Fanny was all but overcome. "I almost poked myself under the table," she writes in her diary. "Never did I feel so delicious a confusion since I was born."

The book itself, "Evelina: or a Young Lady's Entrance into the World," is still to be found on library shelves, and is a delight for the same reason it charmed Dr. Johnson—its brilliant character drawing. Fanny Burney was a sharp observer, and in her father's home had ample opportunity to meet a variety of persons, since no man of his time had a wider range of friendships. And the novel has another charm; it enables us to absorb the flavor of English life as it was in 1770—to savor all the drama of London as it is lived for the first time by the seventeen-year-old, country-bred Evelina. Her first visit to the theater to hear Mr. Garrick, the opera, a private ball, Ranelagh, Portland chapel, a walk in the Mall of St. James's Park, the excitement of shopping for "silks, caps, gauzes," a formal hair dress "full of powder and black pins, and a great cushion on the top of it"—all these things become enchantingly real as we read what Evelina felt about them.

There is, of course, romance; for Evelina is "beautiful as an angel," and the romance involves a lord or two—a fact which distressed one critic, who felt strongly that it was a mistake to convey the impression that "only Lords and Ladies are happy and glamorous." In fact, the book has all the elements of a good tale, and there is no lack of plot, though one cannot recommend that it be read primarily for that. It is a book which must be read with the sense of leisure of the age in which it was written; for it is only when one has "got the characters all by heart," as Mrs. Thrale said, that the full flavor emerges.

JOHANA SCOTT

Acting for All Mankind

AT NOON ON THE fourth day of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson left his boarding-house in the new and sprawling city of Washington and with republican simplicity walked over to the unfinished Capitol to be inaugurated President of the United States. There was nothing about this tall and slender man of fifty-eight to suggest the frightful caricatures of the recent campaign. It was impossible to believe, said one Washingtonian, that "this man so meek and mild, yet dignified in his manners, with a voice so soft and low, with a countenance so benignant and intelligent," could be "the violent democrat, the vulgar demagogue, the bold atheist and profligate man I have so often heard denounced by the Federalists." His inaugural address of that day, and his conduct of affairs during the eight years that followed, convinced this Washington observer and most Americans that Thomas Jefferson was "truly a philosopher, and truly a good man, and eminently a great one."

Written with the same felicity that marked his Declaration of Independence, and setting forth "the creed of our political faith," Jefferson's first inaugural address ranks with the Declaration of '76 as an expression of the spirit and aspirations of the American people. . . .

Jefferson did away with the pomp and formality of his predecessors. He did away with the state carriage with its six horses and outriders, and rode about on horseback unattended. Instead of "monarchical" levees he entertained almost daily at small dinner parties, at which the food was prepared by his French chef . . . and the conversation most stimulating. It ranged over the thousand and one things in which the host was interested: the influence of climate on temperament, city-planning, the new polygraph, or books for the Library of Congress. Since it was inevitable, in a republic of farmers, that the talk should turn to agriculture, the President would discuss crops and perhaps tell of the dam and grist-mill he was having built at Monticello.

Of all the congratulations which Jefferson received, during these first years in office, on the noiseless happy course, the rapid growth and great prosperity of the country under Republicanism, those which pleased him most came from his old Revolutionary friends. With them he felt that the hopes of 1776 were being realized, and that the American people, in making a success of their experiment in self-government, were "acting for all mankind."—From "Jefferson Himself; the Personal Narrative of a Many-sided American," edited by BERNARD MAYO. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Proud Houses of Virginia

FOR ALL THEIR waywardness, old Virginia houses have certain traits in common by which they would be recognized if, walking in their sleep, they fetched up in Illinois or Vermont. They are liveable, friendly. The family life they conceal has an easiness, a *flow*. . . . The chimneys have enough bricks in them to build a modern house; the walls are like those of a fortress—two feet thick of solid brick; the fireplaces, in many, so cavernous you can stand upright in them; the ceilings so high they wouldn't bow the head of a Brobdingnagian; the staircases (except at Monticello) wide enough for the whole family and all the neighbors to march up or down abreast; the brass-and-iron locks with keys as huge as a jailer's; and everywhere, amid classic simplicity, a lavish, foolish, princely wasting of space. English, but with a difference. Georgian, but not exactly. These houses look as if gentlefolk have lived in them a long time and, for the most part, pleasantly. . . .

These early mansions! The "bead-roll of their mighty names"! . . . The Lewises' Kenmore with mantel designed by George Washington to represent Æsop's fox-and-crow-and-cheese fable; the Fitzhughs' Chatham, the work of Sir Christopher Wren, where Washington courted Martha Dandridge Custis, and Robert E. Lee, Mary Custis; the Bruces' Berry Hill, inspired by the Parthenon and with a unique double stair; Shirley, like a French château; Mount Vernon with its fine open face looking serenely toward the Potomac; Lee Hall, where seventy guests remained three days at a ball; Bremo with its enchanting little hideaway of a library, saffron and musty ("a house without any false architecture," General Cocke had specified); Castle Hill on whose fabulous lawn Dr. Walker used to confer with the Indians under a great ox-heart cherry tree; and Monticello that was thirty years a-building, with the floor of its octagonal *salon* made of fitted blocks of rosewood, satinwood, walnut, and cherry, and the Empress Josephine's chandelier hanging in the hall, and the whole capped by a dome copied from a French one which Jefferson had admired intensely.—From "Virginia Is a State of Mind," by VIRGINIA MOORE. (New York: Dutton.)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

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with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

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¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Subsidies, Congress and Confusion ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

I wonder how many persons who have been having difficulty in buying vegetables this week, and who had difficulty in getting meat last month, realize the present critical deadlock that exists over the payment of farm subsidies?

Let me begin by saying that nobody likes subsidies. There are emotional connotations to the word. And yet we do a lot of things in wartime that we disapprove in peace. Most students believe that subsidies are an integral part of a successful anti-inflation program. Great Britain spent over $500,000,000 in subsidies last year to promote food production and keep down the price of essentials like bread. Canada makes subsidies part of its anti-inflation program. And so does the United States—up to a point.

The United States Government, for example, decided that it would be unfair to make New England pay the whole cost of increased gasoline and fuel transportation, so the price is being reduced now by a Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidy. [It is queer how few people who benefit by these payments realize these things.] Much the same thing is being done for coal. The R. F. C. gives subsidies to stimulate industrial production. To keep crucial high-cost producers in business, subsidies are now granted in copper, lead and zinc mining. This is being done now. It is an accepted part of our wartime effort.

But on the food front things are different. It is a curious story.

Food Shortage

A year or so ago nobody could believe America would ever see a food shortage. A few persons, who understood war needs, predicted it. It didn't come last year because of huge crops. But today the soldiers, sailors and the United States' allies need about twice as much food as they took last year. And almost certainly farmers cannot make a corresponding increase in production.

Vitally needed are the "oil crops"—soybeans, peanuts and flax—source of desperately needed edible and drying oils. It is also estimated that, as things stand, a 25 per cent dairy products shortage—butter, milk, cheese—lies ahead.

Subsidies can do two things. They can provide incentive to grow more war-shortage crops. And they can be used to keep down consumers' prices, like the New England fuel-oil subsidy, which props up anti-inflation safeguards. The Administration has long backed them. Leon Henderson succeeded in having the original Price Control Act of Jan. 30, 1942, empower him to "make subsidy payments," just as they are made inside Canada and Britain.

A year ago Mr. Henderson asked that the R. F. C. be allowed to use $1,000,000,000 to make the Price Control Act effective, but the Senate rejected it. And when the Office of Price Administration got its appropriation, two months later, Congress inserted a proviso forbidding payments for subsidies.

Prentiss M. Brown, Mr. Henderson's successor, last week before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, reopened the fight. The country, he said, needs those crops, and price control needs support of the kind Canada and Britain are employing.

On Jan. 26, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, faced with big prospective crop shortages, announced a program of $100,000,000 in "incentive payments" to stimulate production of war-urgent food and fiber crops: sweet potatoes, soybeans, grain sorghums, peanuts, flax, and dried peas. He held another $250,000,000 program in the background to stimulate vital dairy production.

Farm Bloc Opposition

But the Congressional Farm Bloc opposes "subsidies." It demands that production be stimulated by all-round higher farm prices.

This is where the critical food deadlock occurs. The Farm Bloc wants higher prices, resulting from revising the parity formula upward.

The Administration charges that this shotgun method would break down anti-inflation controls, and instead of stimulating war-needed crops would promote competitive crops like tobacco, wheat and short staple cotton, of which there is a surplus.

A House Agriculture subcommittee threw out, Feb. 15, the first Wickard "incentive payment" $100,000,000 subsidy plan. It was useless to go ahead with the dairy program in view of this.

Mr. Wickard was shocked. He said he didn't think the "action could come at a worse time, or in a more discouraging fashion." He publicly appealed to patriotic farmers to expand production despite the action.

And there the situation rests. A food shortage in certain crops is here already, or lies ahead. Already it is hard to buy certain things. Limiting factors will be manpower and farm machinery. Mr. Wickard and others would like to try to help out by giving incentive payments. The President and Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes would like to use subsidies to bolster anti-inflation controls.

But if Congress won't move there's little that can be done.

The Country Speaks: New York

Farming for Victory ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Everyone knows that most city dwellers go about their steel- and stone-girt habitat with deep, repressed longings to some day sink their hands down deep into farm land, to grow livestock, poultry, or to live among waving fields of wheat and corn.

Ordinarily, few of them ever do, but their dreams help ease the city's daily grind. There is nothing new about the aspiration for land to work, the chance to see things grow; it is as old as cities themselves—an atavism from the times when all were bound to the soil for their very living.

Government and private organizations here are uniting this year to exploit this basic longing in city dwellers' hearts in an effort to help provide the food for victory. Regional and Federal War Manpower Commission spokesmen have announced that the drain of manpower from farms due to the draft would be offset partially by the recruitment of volunteer land armies from the ranks of youth and volunteer part-time workers.

New York City residents, young and old, may register for farm work with any of several organizations. They will be paid prevailing wage rates in the area of employment—embracing New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and parts of Pennsylvania. The agencies prefer workers who can spend the whole summer or all of their vacations on the farm. The following are the chief recruiting bodies:

Metropolitan Farm-Placement Office of the United States Employment Service, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, a clearing house for all types of farm work. The employment service will open other offices for inexperienced volunteers for harvesting later in the season. It has set up a special employment office at the New York State Building, 80 Center Street, to enlist Chinese volunteers.

Henry Street Settlement, which registers volunteers from Monday through Friday from 5 to 6 p. m. at 301 Henry Street for a farm instruction and toughening-up course given two evenings a week. Minimum age is 14 years.

Volunteer Land Corps, 51 East Forty-second Street, enrolls boys from 16 years up and girls from 18 up for dairy farm work in Vermont. Training is given by farmers after arrival.

Farm Cadet Program of the New York City Board of Education registers boys of good character and physical condition of 16 years or older for farm work through farm advisers in high schools and vocational high schools. Girls are not being registered at present.

The Girl Scouts recruit senior Scouts in the 16-18-age group through local troops for supervised farm work. Seniors at the Towner and Pleasantville Girl Scout camps will help near-by farmers this summer as they did last year.

Boy Scouts enlist boys from 15 up for individual farm assignment under their Farm Cadet Program. Scouts at camps near farm areas may be used for group farming assignments. Plans are still under negotiation.

Farm for Freedom registers private school and college girls on Mondays and Tuesdays at Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, for Hudson Valley fruit picking beginning early in June. There is a charge of $10 weekly for meals and tourist cabin accommodations.

The Young Men's Christian Association Camp Greenkill, near Port Jervis, N. Y., in co-operation with the Orange County Agricultural Committee, will provide boys from 14 to 16 years following physcal examinations and parental consent for harvesting work.

Farm-enlistment spokesmen said the tightening pinch of food shortages would impress city folk with the essentiality of the job to be done on farms this year if the war is to be won and a start made toward meeting the vast world need for food and more food as the war continues. Furthermore, they held that the curtailment of extensive travel also would aid their cause.

To Change the Subject:

Wartime Neighbors ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

Certainly none of us wants war, but there are some things that are better in wartime than in peacetime. They are not the things we have nor the things we have not but how the not-having makes us act toward others.

Now, who ever heard of city folk getting all stirred up in ordinary times about the fact that country folk couldn't get enough farm help? They were not especially concerned if apples and peaches rotted on the ground or if cows had to be sold because there was no one to milk them.

Of course, in normal times, such conditions were not widespread nor was their effect generally serious. It did not make a great difference in the city folks' daily menu, for instance, if the farmers' fruit all went to the birds in certain sections. But, the point is, it would have been right neighborly for the city folk to have cared; and nowadays they do.

Out in the country, of course, the farmers helped each other then as they do now. That's the way it is where people live off the land. Neighbors live farther apart but they appreciate the value of neighboring.

Self-Sufficiency Gone

Out where the country's new, people have to depend much upon each other. When cities grow up, and life becomes just as easy as pressing a button, then people feel self-sufficient; things go along smoothly for them, and they forget about the problems of those who contribute to their comfort.

Well, wartime just automatically snatches comforts out from under everybody—probably out from under the most comfortable first. Then these people begin looking around to see whether others have fared as badly as they have and discover plenty who have and plenty of others who were worse off to start with. They are concerned because they know how it feels to need this and that and, naturally, they want to help.

Right away, things begin to happen. People on the north and south sides of the tracks and in the country and the city get acquainted with each other. They help each other. This helping business is never one-sided when it grows out of an emergency. There's nothing patronizing about it. It harks back to the solemn statement, "United we stand; divided, we fall," and there's a cheery warmth about it.

Just think what a wonderful place our country would be if everybody who is interested in helping everybody else for the duration of war, were equally interested for the duration of what we hope will be a lasting peace.

Clubwomen's Budget

If this were so, clubwomen would devote themselves to helping working mothers in their communities with the problem of caring for their children during working hours. Others would bestir themselves and plan their time so they could do their bit as leaders of the Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves and Camp Fire Girls. City dwellers would plan vacations so that they could lend a hand to farmer friends.

Housewives would manage their homes so that their helpers could work an eight-hour day and have a fair wage, so that the milkman, the laundryman, the grocer and the retail merchant would have to make a minimum of deliveries at their door; so that nothing would be wasted in their kitchens. Telephone users would limit their conversations to a reasonable length and not make unnecessary calls. Shoppers who were streetcar and bus patrons would go and come on off-hours so as to leave seats for the workers at the rush hour.

These things that we are learning to do in wartime as a contribution to the war effort, are just the kindly, considerate, helpful things that go with good-neighboring and thinking of the other fellow. We certainly don't want war, nor war's hardships, but this pulling-together Golden Rule-way of overcoming those hardships is a way of life worth preserving for our postwar world.

400-Mile Pipe Line to Carry Oil to Alaska Highway

Work begun on new tube to move product of rich Norman fields through uncharted wilderness.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, April 13—To carry oil from the depths of Canada's Northwest Territory, 400 miles of pipe line will reach out through unexplored wilderness to meet the new Alaskan Highway.

The work of piping the rich flow of the Norman oil fields to Whitehorse on the Alaskan Highway in Yukon already has begun. In fact, it began a thousand miles away at Edmonton, Alberta.

Before it is completed, great sections of pipe, huge tractors, trucks, and other equipment must be transported through dense, uncharted forests, across thrashing rivers, around treacherous rapids, over mountains and across lakes.

16-Mile Portage

At one point, the United States Army engineers who are in charge of the project had to build a 16-mile portage road around the dangerous Pelican Rapids of the Slave River.

The going was fairly smooth up to that point. The equipment had been loaded on freight cars at Edmonton for the 300-mile journey to Fort McMurray on the Slave River. There were tractors and trucks, sections of pipe line, and other equipment in the long procession of freight that chugged its way to the river port.

Here specially constructed barges, built by Army engineers, were in readiness to transport the cargo on the second lap of its journey. The strange flotilla set off up the twisting trail of the Slave River.

Strange "Convoy"

At the Pelican Rapids, everything had to be unloaded again, and a 16-mile road hacked through the wilderness and back to the River again above the Rapids. It was a strange "convoy" that plowed its way through to the primitive landing at Fort Smith. Added to the trucks and tractors and pipe lines were the barges and boats necessary to complete the river journey to the far-away Norman oil fields.

At Fort Smith, where the portage ended, crude docks were constructed to get the cargo from shore to ship again. From there they shoved off, with 800 miles more of wilderness waterways to negotiate before the journey was to end.

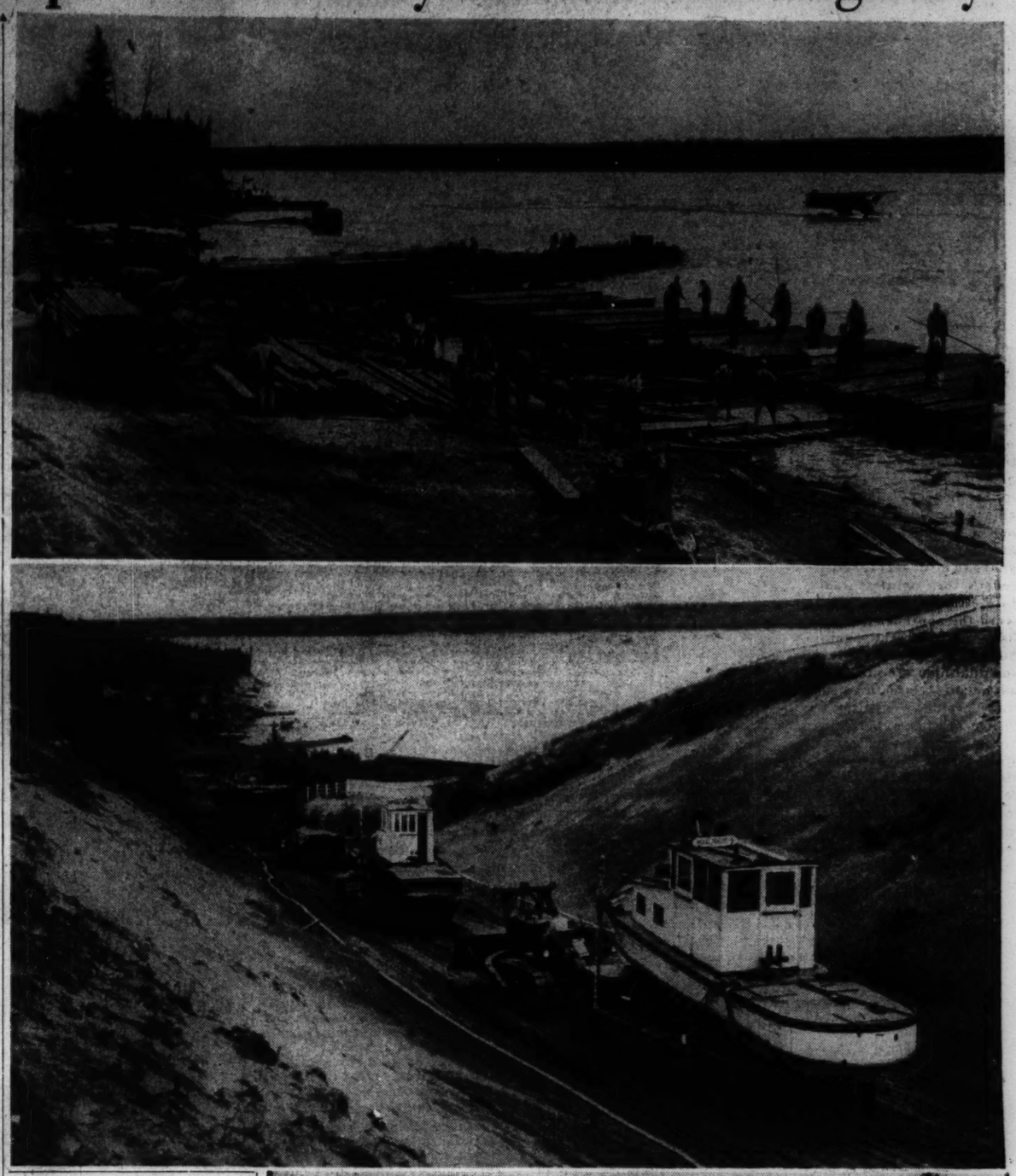
All this before the 400-mile pipe line which will carry Canada's "liquid gold" to civilization by way of the Alaskan Highway could even get its start.

The next chapter, now in the making, will tell a story of one of the greatest pioneering projects of modern times as Army engineers cut their way through 400 miles of mountainous territory.

There are dozens of rivers and streams threading this long wilderness trail, and the going will be far from smooth as, section by section, mile by mile, the pipe line is laid. There will be new problems to be solved, but they will not halt the procession more than momentarily as it pushes on with the persistence that animates all such expeditions until they reach their goal.

The Norman oil fields comprise but one of the many oil-rich areas of the Canadian Northwest. Nor are these wildcat wells born to gush unseen. Drilling in some 40 different sections will be under way this summer in one of the biggest projects of its kind in Canadian history.

This work will be carried on under the auspices of and largely financed by the United States Army. The cost will run up into many millions of dollars. But the reward of this effort will be great, for it will open up a new territory whose richness is far beyond calculation.



Wide World

Pipe-Line Conquest of Canadian Wilderness

United States Army Engineers hack a 16-mile portage road through the Canadian wilderness as they bypass the dangerous Pelican Rapids of the Slave River, on a 1,000-mile journey from Edmonton to the Fort Norman oil fields. Top—The 16-mile portage around the Pelican Rapids ends at Fort Smith, where a primitive landing has been constructed to transfer equipment back to the river again. Center—Nearing the end of the portage, the convoy rolls downhill to Fort Smith. Bottom—Blocked in its river journey by the Rapids, the strange flotilla takes to the land, as Army engineers cut the 16-mile portage road around the river hazard, transporting freight, barges, and all to Fort Smith, above the falls.

Czech Leaders in Forefront Of Postwar-World Planning

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At a faster pace than any of the other belligerent countries, the Czechoslovak Government in exile is preparing for peace in the midst of war.

This may be partly due to President Beneš' energetic optimism. In fact, his voice was the first to predict an early collapse of Nazi Germany. But it is also due to an understandable endeavor to emphasize Czechoslovakia's key position in postwar Europe.

President Beneš and several members of his government, which modestly enough calls itself a "provisional government," have repeatedly gone on record concerning questions of world-wide importance, such as how to treat Germany after the war, the settlement of minority disputes, and the Jewish problem.

The peace plans of President Beneš are the logical outcome of his perception of the nature of this war. According to him, the war is being fought for moral issues.

He persistently advocates planning the armistice terms in advance. Otherwise, he is afraid, chaos will develop from the collapse of the Third Reich.

The final settlement of the frontiers, he holds, should take place at the peace conference. Only in the case of Germany is the question of its new borders to be settled at once, and there is no doubt in Mr. Beneš' thought that Germany has to be reduced to its pre-Anschluss size.

Scope of Evacuation

The "bloodless" conquests, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel, according to President Beneš, have to be evacuted by the Germans simultaneously with the countries that were occupied in the course of the war. And this evacuation, Mr. Beneš believes, has to be a final one.

In the matter of the postwar political organization of Europe, official Czechoslovak views are in favor of regional federations plus alliances with states outside the federation.

Prospective allies are Great Britain, France, and Russia.

However, there are still several serious obstacles to this plan. Austria, which would be a necessary link between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, it is held by many Czechoslovaks, can only be included in the federation if a Habsburg restoration is definitely frustrated. Future relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland, it would seem, will depend on Poland's willingness to give up the Teschen region which it occupied after Munich, and, to an even greater extent, on the settlement of the Russo-Polish differences. Friendship with Russia undoubtedly will be one of the keystones of Czechoslovakia's postwar policy.

Ethnical Problems

Internally, postwar Czechoslovakia will have to tackle two problems of an ethnical nature—the relations between the Czechs and the Slovaks, and the problem of its German minority. As to the Slovaks, the Government in exile takes the position that this question can only be decided upon by the people at home. Yet there is good reason to hope that the Slovaks, after their experiences with Hungarian and German taskmasters, will gladly rejoin the Czechs, insisting, though, on a more effective autonomy than they enjoyed in the First Republic.

Concerning the German minority, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Hubert Ripka has said that the self-determination of the Czechoslovak nation excluded an unlimited right of so-called Sudeten Germans to self-determination. President Beneš in his Manchester address of last December and in a recent interview expressed himself in favor of a population transfer, carried out in a humane manner.

Those Germans who would be allowed to stay in Czechoslovakia would not be threatened in their cultural life. Like foreign-language immigrants in the United States, they would have to learn the language and could not expect to be treated as a "privileged minority."

The broader German problem, how to treat Germany after the war, is viewed by the Czechs with cool realism. As Dr. Hubert Ripka put it: "It is our conviction that the German nation as a whole is responsible for the policy of Nazis and Pan-German imperialism . . . We are not interested in the question of whether there exists two Germanies, for what will be decisive is whether there will, in fact, present itself to the world a Germany other than that which was engaged in military action from Bismarck down to Hitler."

The Czechoslovak Government insists on the meting out of just punishment to all Germans, and also to all Quislings, who committed crimes against Czechoslovak citizens or their property. The Minister of Justice has been alloted the task of preparing a specific "retribution law" which will be incorporated into the body of valid Czechoslovak law at the proper time.

As to the Jewish question, the Czechoslovak Government was the first to denounce any differential treatment of Jewish or non-Jewish citizens. It is to be feared, though, that only a small group will benefit from this decision. From the 180,000 Jewish citizens of Czechoslovakia approximately 140,000 have been deported to places from where they is hardly any return.

Canada in World Air Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's national interests in the field of international civil air transport will be carefully safeguarded, Prime Minister Mackenzie King has informed the people of this country. In a statement to the House of Commons he explained that the Canadian Government is carefully studying the problems that will be dealt with in forthcoming international negotiations.

It strongly favors, he said, a policy of international collaboration and co-operation in air transport "and is prepared to support in international negotiations whatever international air transport policy can be demonstrated as being best calculated to serve not only the immediate national interest of Canada but also our overriding interest in the establishment of an international order which will prevent the outbreak of another world war."

There has been a great development of aviation in Canada, but this has been confined to war's demands. It has been concentrated on the growth and operation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and on combat flying. With Canada's aviation activities directed to these goals, military air transport in the Northwest has been by agreement undertaken by the United States Army and in the Nortseast by the Ferry Commands.

When the war situation allows and when suitable equipment can be obtained the Government will encourage the further development of air transport services.

New routes in addition to those now operated by the Trans-Canada Air Lines will be planned. Not only will the airdromes used in war training be used for postwar services but further airports and other facilities will be established. The Trans-Canada Air Lines, owned by the Government through the Canadian National Railways, will operate all transcontinental lines, while private enterprise will continue as now to run supplementary lines and will be given the opportunity to develop others.

The Trans-Canada Air Lines is also the instrument of the Government in air transport across the Atlantic and in services to the United States. An interdepartmental committee on international civilian transport has been at work for some time. Its duty is mainly to advise the Government on the attitude Canada should adopt.

Canada's policy for the present is concerned with temporary arrangements, but "it intends to press vigorously for a place in international air transportation consistent with Canada's geographical position and progress in aviation." Concessions granted other countries are for the duration of the war. Military aviation has full priority claims for the war.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Care for What You Have and Buy Clothes With a Future for Wartime Wardrobe

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Today's article by Mrs. Evelina Jackson von Ladau, Director of the Jackson von Ladau School of Fashion, in Boston, is the first of the series of six on "Planning the Spring Wardrobe." Following this, which deals with good taste in dress in a wartime era, there will be, on consecutive Tuesdays, two articles discussing the care and rejuvenating of clothes now in one's wardrobe; another on the planning of the new items in the wardrobe, and the two last, on dressing the little girl and dressing the teen-age girl.*

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you an optimist, a pessimist or a peptomist? An optimist says a thing can be done, a pessimist says a thing can't be done, while a peptomist goes ahead and does it.

An optimist will approach her wartime wardrobe buying in the same manner as other years, ignoring changes of habits and activities. She will doff the old and don the new with a nonchalance that is pure isolationist. She will follow vague instincts rather than logic, and blithely live in a "Let them eat cake" world all her own. She will not understand why these articles need be written.

Charm Is Not Rationed

A pessimist feels that she must impress others with the fact that she recognizes the seriousness of today. She considers clothes that are unflattering, that shun the sunshine of color, are the true habiliments of patriotism, and that charm should be strictly rationed for the duration. She wears her old clothes unadorned by pride and imagination, firm in her belief that you can't be practical and lovely at the same time.

Then there is the species of the genus pessimist known as the hoarder whose motto is "All for Me." She is starting what portends to be a large collection of the last this and that. She doesn't realize that the world existed before slide fasteners and nylons and will continue to exist with or without them. She lacks faith in her country, she is a coupon collector and a miser who brags about the loot she has assembled.

New Fashion Standard

It is in the peptomist, however, that we are interested. That courageous creature who refuses to relinquish one iota of charm even though its achievement calls for more careful planning than ever before. She considers today's limitations as a challenge to her womanly ingenuity. She accepts it and emerges more truly lovely than in the past. She finds a new standard of fashion rightness—not in store-window newness, nor in the too-obvious patch—but in the truth of the quotation "The ability to create the illusion of beauty is greater than the power of beauty itself."

You peptomists can scorn the whiner who says, "Oh dear, I can't get this or that, and I think that the new so-and-sos are horrid." She has no real lack; she is just suffering from a forced change of habit. She is making a new conversation piece of the war and to date has offered nothing in the way of constructive thinking. You will ask yourself. Do I need it? Can I get it? If I can't I will find something to take its place. You will spend less time thinking about what you have not and more time being grateful for what you have. The supply of ideas, imagination and good taste are limitless and proof against the moth and rust that corrugate the hoarder's brow.

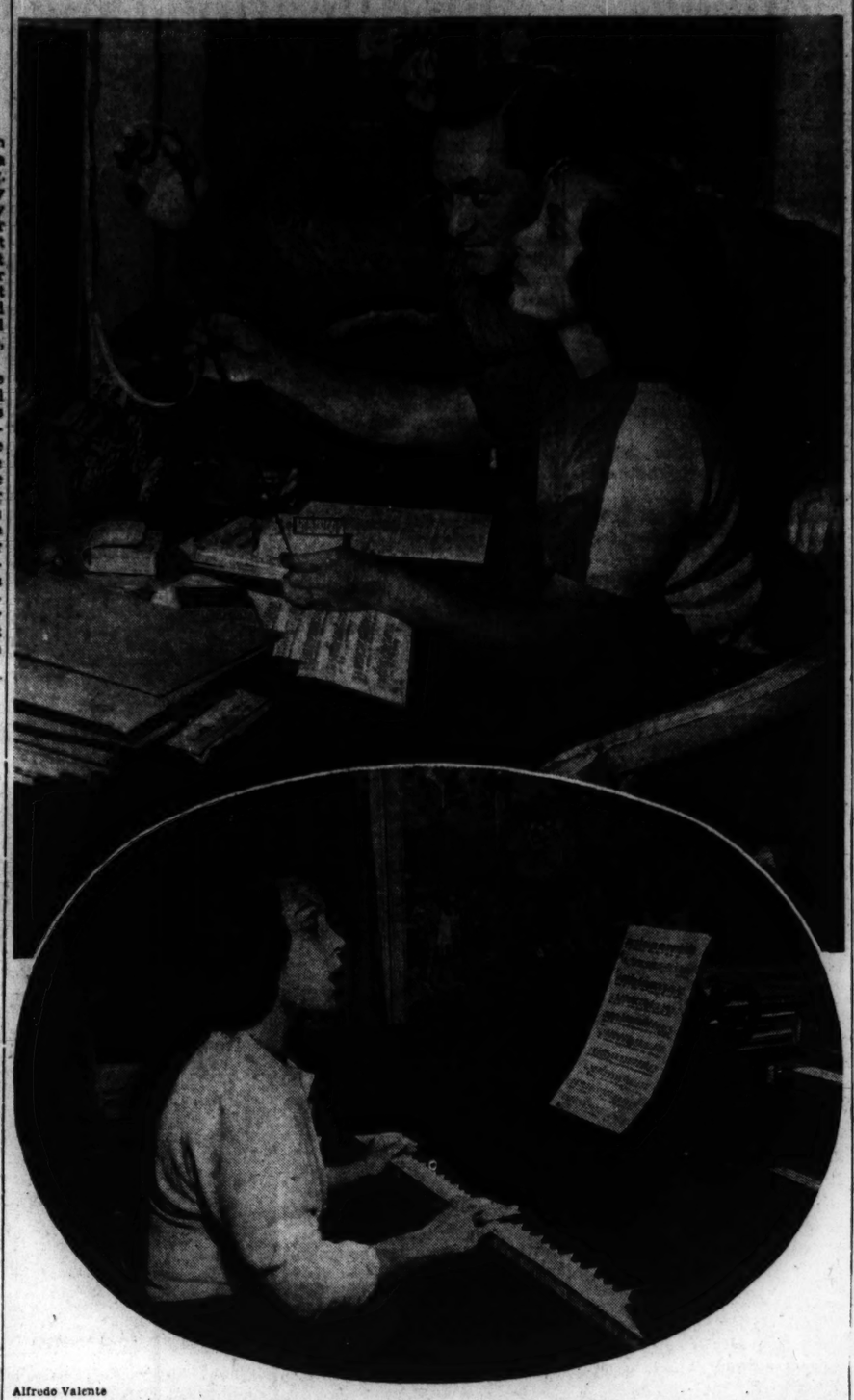
Care for What You Have

You will dust off the old adages and see them with a fresh point of view, nodding your head at their sagacity. Remembering "Willful waste makes woeful want," you will add a four inch pastel plaid ribbon flounce to that slip that is too short instead of discarding it. You will not quibble over an extra dollar on the price of a new suit and then forget to brush it well and put it on a proper hanger if you are humming "Penny wise and pound foolish." Write invisibly on your shoe compartment "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" to help you remember that shoe polish and elbow grease are not rationed. If you are aware that "It is a wise man (or woman) that knows he is a fool" you will start at once on the process of re-educating yourself in the lost art of taking care. Let "Eat it up, wear it out, make it do, do without," be your slogan for the duration.

Be willing to change habits and to form new ones. In the past, it was more economical to buy new pairs of shoes than to have the old ones repaired. The reverse is true today. It was formerly an insult for anyone to say, "I always loved that hat or suit on you"; now you can accept it graciously as a compliment to your intelligent buying, good taste and care. A fashion lecturer recently surprised the members of her audience who were complaining about the shortage of good laundresses by informing them that she did her own ironing! "And," she said with pride and challenge, "if you don't think it is a real art, try it yourselves."

In the spirit of the times I present a new peptomist game called "Use It or Swap." Any number can play it and the more the better. Have those participating get together from the far ends of their closets all articles of clothing no longer of use to them. Have each person put her collection into a basket and take it to the gathering. There, after all are comfortably seated, you or a friend can play the role of auctioneer and offer each article for swap. Suppose that Miss A. has a lovely cardigan that is too small for her. On the other hand Mrs. S. has a hat she doesn't dare wear because her husband has turned "thumbs down," and it is just Miss A's type. Presto, swap! Continue ad infinitum.

The peptomist is alive to the needs of the times. She is well groomed, not as the result of hours spent, but due to systematic planning. She carries with her a sense of well being and does not confuse hurry with orderly activity. She walks with rhythmic strides. Her clothes have a bandbox freshness that belies their birthdays. She leaves all ill-conceived novelty for the optimist and all drab conservatism for the pessimist. She knows that in fitness to purpose lies timeless good taste. She buys quality not quantity, and buys clothes not for the duration but clothes with a future.



Alfredo Valente

(Upper) Gladys Swarthout examines a movie film with her husband, Frank Chapman, who is now a captain in the United States Marine Corps. (Lower) She is shown at her piano in her Connecticut home. In both, her fondness for suits, skirts, and sweaters will be noted.

American Prima Donna Fits Modern Pattern

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

She is a Metropolitan Opera star. Her favorite role is Carmen. Her rich mezzo-soprano wings over continent and ocean in one of radio's well-loved programs in the late Sunday afternoons. A large part of her fan mail comes from the men in the armed forces who listen, via radio, and on their first New York furlough crowd the broadcasting theater to its limit, to see if she looks as lovely as she sounds. Her husband is a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps. And she is one of the world's 10 best-dressed women. Give up?

Who else could it be but our own American prima donna—Gladys Swarthout!

Enjoys the Open

The day I searched her out for an interview she had just come in from a walk; said she'd been watching the pigeons wearing their coral and amber accents, as she idled in the early spring sunshine. Her brown eyes were bright with the freshness of it and the wind had whipped a soft color to her cheeks.

What did she wear? A gray tweed suit, and a black pull-over sweater. A curious old gold ornament enlivened the jacket, which had neither collar nor lapels. Her brown hair, gravely parted in the center, was brushed back smoothly above the temples, then coaxed forward to soften the line of her square-cut face. It shone with much brushing, and, slightly on the long side, its ends had a casual upturn. As she sat in the dainty French bergère, the whole charming living room in putty and peach tones became a background, she the quickening accent.

Up from the sparkling East River, far below us, drifted the sound of wind-borne whistles from tugs and tankers, while the gossipy exchange of compliments between ferryboats burst frequently into the conversation.

Music Does Its Part

Of course we began to talk about her music. "I love to sing," she said, a deep sincerity in her pleasantly rich voice. "And I think I'm so fortunate to be able to make music these days. We can stand the hard things if we have something beautiful to hear, and lovely music—" she broke off—"how do people ever live without music! The wonderful response I receive to my programs, both in radio and concert, is direct proof to me of how much music means to us all.

"I love, too, to sing our popular songs, and to sing in English. I've just done a very daring thing, for a prima donna," she confided, "I've made a Victor album of the most requested popular songs on our program. These include 'Smoke Gets in Your Eyes,' 'Begin the Beguine,' 'Dancing in the Dark,' 'It's a Lovely Day Tomorrow,' 'Through the Years,' and George Gershwin's 'The Man I Love.' It's the first time I've recorded popular songs, but the public has already put its seal of approval on them. I did them because I believed in the songs—with no frills or tricks—and it pleases me that they have been reviewed by critics as seriously as when I gave my French album of operatic arias.

"But—when I hear one of my own records! 'Why did I sing it that way?' I complain or, 'Why did I give that emphasis?' Thousands of things I might have done differently sweep over me. My husband says I'm a perfectionist, and am never content with my work, and I think I agree with him. My work is never done."

Soon we got down to clothes. Miss Swarthout has a definite philosophy about what she wears. "People's ideas about opera singers have to be brought up to date," she avers. "They are not the bulging, ample women they were when life moved at a slow pace, and the fashion was to eat heavy suppers after performances, and take a five months' rest each year. Nor do they dress in fussy clothes. My feeling is to do things differently. I pattern my life in my own way. I think clothes should be adapted to our swift-moving times, and one should dress according to one's activities.

Comfort Comes First

"Comfort is the first consideration. Dress comfortably, but becomingly. For myself, I've always been suit-conscious. I took to suits long ago; they are so adaptable. Besides, I travel so much. I pack two suits on tour, then alternate the skirts, sweaters and blouses. You need so much less in this way, and can make so many changes. I've always depended, too, upon accessories to give variety to my wardrobe. They simplify travel enormously. A well-thought-out wardrobe takes planning. When my husband was at home," she added with a smile, "we used to have regular board meetings over what I was to wear. He has excellent taste, and has always been interested in my wardrobe, which has been a great help."

Miss Swarthout stresses the need for choosing good materials. For her, they must wear well, pack well, and she must be happy in them. "Though I travel so much, I never have anything pressed. Expert packing, with plenty of tissue, is the answer. I carry my things in wardrobe suitcases—never more than three, and now less because of transportation difficulties—and never a hat box. I get around that by wearing one felt hat, and packing as many as I need of these little crocheted things." She produced several exquisitely crocheted pillboxes that tie beneath the chin—one in beige, one in olive green, one in red. "I find a model that I like, and have it made up in many colors."

"I wear my clothes hard and long," she pointed out, "but I take good care of them. I've worn this suit for seven years, and it's still good. Not having time to follow fashions or shows, I work out my own plan, and stick to it. When I find something individual that pleases me, I have a number made. It simplifies life considerably. One dress that has been a great success with me is early Italian in feeling. It was designed by Valentina expressly for me. I call it my uniform. I wear it in five colors—Italian blue, white wool, gold lamé, red, and silver. I wear these year after year. When I stand in the bend of a grand piano dressed in one of these fine Rodier wools, no one is aware of a few moth holes. I vary them, too, with accessories—a flower, a comb—and this wonderful skirt!"

Wonder-Working Skirt

With the enthusiasm of a couple of girls we exclaimed together over a candy-pink taffeta skirt that Valentina has fashioned for her as a "disguise" for some of her old favorites. It was enormously full, bias, and would almost stand alone. Everyone ought to have one, I thought, it was so practical. It was to be worn over any evening gown. You could loop it up at one side from the hem, or at both sides, showing the contrasting color of the skirt beneath. Or it could be worn straight. However manipulated, it was gorgeous. "This explains how practical I am about clothes," she commented, "and I love showing them," which was generous of her and enchanting for me.

Summing it all up, she concluded, "The thing we must all do is to express ourselves individually in every way—in clothes, in music, whatever we do. After all, we are first and last Americans—individualists. I want to be what I am as an American, sing our songs, standing on our soil. I'm a product of this country, and I'm proud to be."

Women's Organizations Have Vital Role, Says Mrs. Beggs

'Women and the World We Want'—No. 29

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mrs. Frederic Beggs, author of the following article, is a former chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the Board of Consultants of the new Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, which has succeeded the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, of which she was the last chairman.*

By Vera W. Beggs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today in the midst of the most terrible war the world has ever known mankind is facing the greatest spiritual challenge of all time. Total war, complete destruction of vast areas, annihilation of whole peoples have shocked the human race into a realization that something must be done about getting rid of war itself if civilization is to survive. The world we want cannot be achieved under a system that accepts war as the normal way of settling disputes among the nations. A world that is free from fear and want cannot exist as long as the expectancy of recurring wars is present in men's minds.

Before we can get on with building the world we want there must be assurance of a world at peace—not a stagnant, apathetic, passive peace but an active, joyous, determined and creative way of life. To the majority of thinking people, it is evident that the fundamentals of the peace must be established while the war is being fought to a victorious conclusion.

Must Face It Together

This supreme challenge is to men and women alike, and it must be faced together. But having acknowledged this self-evident fact, let us also acknowledge that men and women approach their joint problems from divergent points of view.

For this reason women, as women, must play an increasingly important role in building the world we want and they must do it through organization—mobilization of the woman thought of the world.

The mother thought is closely attuned to spiritual values and reaches far into the past and the future. All women have it, some to a greater degree than others, and this, I believe, accounts for woman's so-called intuition which so often transcends the cold logic of masculine reasoning. And this will always be true, despite the absorption of millions of women into industry and into the armed services.

It is no doubt true that the governments of the world will continue to be administered mostly by men; that the world congresses devoted to drawing the blueprints for the new world order will be composed largely of men; and that whatever the character of the post-war world, it will be administered by men. But this does not mean that the voice of women will not be heard; neither does it mean that their influence will not be felt; nor does it mean that they will not help in developing policies and in determining the "shape of things to come."

There are many ways in which women contribute to the world of tomorrow. In the first place, every woman, in her family unit or in her circle of friends, is a nucleus of public opinion. Of course, so also is a man. Mothers are determining the behavior patterns of tomorrow's leaders and statesmen. But, although each woman may make her individual contribution, it is through some form of organization that she can be helped consciously to perform a constructive service.

Look to Women's Groups

Propagandists are aware of the potential power of women, and almost their first thought is to gain the platform of "women's clubs"—meaning usually any and all women's organizations. Examining the programs in any club yearbook, one finds a list of activities and interests embracing every problem of the postwar world. Housing, hospitalization, child care, maternal health, occupational therapy, conservation, town beautification, citizenship, education, international relations and legislation are all part of a conscious effort to make a better world. Through organization, the individual woman is trained for citizenship and leadership. It is becoming increasingly evident that there are countless thousands of women who are not within the memberships of organizations. They, too, may possess an overwhelming desire for a better world—for a peaceful world. These women must be reached and helped to understand the fateful issues of the peace which will be determined largely by their opinions and their votes. Should the United States again return to a narrow isolationism, the war would have been fought in vain.

Opinions Must Count

To sum up, there must be both individual and organizational effort. Women at work everywhere have the responsibility to prepare themselves in the next few months so that their opinions will count.

Organizations, by reason of their existence, have the responsibility of helping them and providing the agencies through which they can function, and come nearer to achieving the world they want than they possibly could alone.

But it must be remembered that organization is a means to an end—whether it be the parliament of a new world organization, or a committee in a local woman's club, it is the will to use the machinery that counts.

This is the twenty-ninth of 30 articles

Herbs Are a Year Round Hobby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Herbs are a four season hobby; spring—planting seedlings, summer—enjoying the growth and taste, fall—harvesting and curing, winter—using the dried products.

Herbs are now precious and scarce but since they are easily grown you can all have a few in your back yard, in a window box or even on your kitchen window sill.

Try sweet marjoram as a house plant. Flanked with a pot of parsley on one side and a pot of chives on the other you have a pretty combination and a useful one. The more you clip them the better they grow.

In your window box plant curly cress, used in place of parsley, or one of the many thymes or even summer savory.

An herb garden may be started anywhere but it will never stay where it is put.

Herbs add a zest to your cookery. If you slice your own bread you may find several slices a day not fit for table use. Use this up in dressings, served with meats, rolled around your frankforts before broiling or served as an entree. Instead of sage in your favorite dressing recipe try a little marjoram and thyme or summer savory and sage. Add a little rosemary to your white sauces, especially if mushrooms or chicken are to be used with it. Sprinkle sweet basil in your stewed tomatoes. Soup bags to season soups and stews are made to contain about one teaspoonful of a variety of herbs. Drop into soup for about ten minutes, be sure to remove the bag before serving.

Herbs are a condiment, not a food. Use them sparingly.

Men in U. S. Armed Services Eat Large Amounts of Candy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Girls Wanted to Help and Pack Candy Bars for Our Armed Forces" is a frequent "war industries" help wanted appeal these days. For chocolate bars, caramels, and lemon drops are helping win the war. No matter how far from home a fighting man gets and no matter how tough he may think he is, he still asks for and gets his favorite sweets.

The National Confectioners' Association, in Chicago, reports that the Government and post exchanges buy a good share of the available supply of candy. Which means that as time goes on there will be fewer and fewer candy bars and lollipops for Junior and his sweets-loving parents.

The confectionery items incorporated in the various Army rations and issues represent a slight increase in consumption over normal civilian requirements. About 18 pounds of candy is allowed each man a year. Bulk candy, which must not only be tasty and sweet but also withstand temperatures of 120 degrees above and 30 degrees below zero, is bought literally by the ton for overseas shipment for regular issue to troops where there are no canteens or post exchanges.

Candies included in the various Army rations include hard candy, butterscotch wafers, chocolate bars, dextrose tablets, malted milk dextrose tablets, fruit bars, and gum. Candy is also included in what is known as the jungle ration and the mountain ration, a development dating from the Mount Everest expedition in 1924, when it was found that while men lost their taste for solid foods they still enjoyed sweets, fruits, and syrups.

Confections in one form or another also go into the pocket sized meals carried by parachutists, advance tank units, and other highly specialized fighters who must calculate space to a fraction of an inch. A pilot who bails out has in his pocket two concentrated chocolate bars, four ounces of malted milk, tablets, and a stick of chewing gum.

Post exchanges both in this country and abroad purchase candy bars and special wrapped candies by the carlot. Favorite sweets of soldiers are reported to be caramels, toffees, fudges, coconut, peanut, chocolate, fruit, and coated candies. It is estimated that about 3,600 five-cent candy package units are bought by each thousand men every 30 days; 11,000 one ounce packages of candy for a similar period, and 8,000 packages of gum.

A large share of this candy for the armed forces is shipped from Chicago, producing with a dozen other Illinois cities about 50 per cent of the total confectionery output. The principal production in 1941 was chocolate-covered bars, amounting to nearly half the total. The largest manufacturer of hard candy turned out 50,000,000 pounds and another factory which produced 400 different kinds of candy turned out 100,000,000 pounds last year. Still another factory employing more than 200 workers produces a million candy bars a day.

Huge Naval Supply Depot Formally Opened in Utah

CLEARFIELD, Utah, April 13 (AP)—The world's second largest Naval Supply Depot, which cost less to build than it did on paper, got its formal commissioning April 10 600-odd miles from the nearest ocean.

The Clearfield Depot—only the one at Mechanicsburg, Pa., is larger—is spread over 850 acres of what was formerly good farm land between the Salt Lake City-Ogden Highway and the Great Salt Lake.

Almost the only nautical touches about it, aside from the blue and khaki of the Navy uniforms, are the seagulls that flap lazily in from the Salt Sea, much as did the big birds that devoured the crickets threatening to wipe out the Mormon settlers' crops nearly 100 years ago.

Engineers' estimates for the cost of Clearfield were $35,000,000. Actually it will be about $28,000,000 when work that began 10 months ago is finished.

The Depot will be operated solely for collecting, storing and distributing naval supplies. No repair work will be done there and no explosives will be stored, said Capt. Omar D. Conger, Prospective Supply Officer in command.

The storehouses have 175 acres of floor space although the exact size of each building or the total number may not be divulged. Thirty-two miles of railroad track, most of it from the historic cutoff in Northern Utah, were laid in the Depot.

A contingent of Marines arrived this week for guard duties at the base. They were chosen for this comparatively "soft touch" from among veterans of Guadalcanal, Iceland, Pearl Harbor, China, and other fronts. They have their own spanking new barracks and mess hall.

College Women at N. Y. Plant Thrill When 'Their' Plane Comes Off the Line

BETHPAGE, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—Women are working on structural designs and engineering problems of bombers flown into battle by American and British naval pilots.

At the Grumman Aircraft Corporation plant, 94 former college women, the majority of whom hold bachelor degrees ranging alphabetically from anthropology through zoology, are working as engineering aides and helping create "Wildcats" and "Avengers."

Until recently the girls were interior decorators, hair stylists, nursery women, dress designers, publishing house employees, illustrators, clothing sketchers chemists, and clerks.

None have engineering degrees but have been trained in a program, first step of which is a two months' tuition-free course at Columbia University, sponsored by the United States Office of Education's engineering, science and management war training program. Intermediate part of the program is a month's practice at the Freeport State Aviation School. At present 37 women are enrolled at Columbia and 37 are at Freeport.

"Until you've experienced it, you don't know what a thrill it is to see a plane you've worked on come off the assembly line," reports enthusiastic Eunice L. McClurkin, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. McClurkin, Walden, N. Y. She graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, took a master's degree, and worked at an automotive concern for five years before going to Grumman, where she is now completing training.

Mrs. Margaret Hickman, Newton, Conn., was in Great Britain last year when she decided to forego her thriving nursery business, and enter war work. Her husband is a member of the British Merchant Marine. Mrs. Hickman graduated from Syracuse University and took graduate work at Columbia University.

Claire Imrie, Rochester, N. Y., decided to become an aide because she likes to work with her hands. She formerly held an editorial job at Print.

A former sketcher for a wholesale dress house, Carol Bernsten, Northport, L. I., attended the Traphagen Art School. At present the overalled youngster is completing the course by learning to wrap wires on small nuts for torpedo camera flexes.

Mary Ann Shanks, Bayshore, L. I., was a chemist. Today, she "taps"—putting threads in handles of bomb releases—and hopes that someday soon a pilot will shout "bombs away" and yank at a handle she worked on.

Packages for Servicemen Overseas Allowed If Military Necessities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Army restrictions on sending of packages to fighting forces overseas have been relaxed to permit dispatch of military necessities, provided they do not weigh over eight ounces.

The packages must carry 24 cents prepaid postage and be marked "first class."

This regulation supersedes January orders that barred all transocean packages, except when requested through a commanding officers.

The ban was lifted following receipt of numerous protests from families of servicemen.

The Post Office Department has also announced that after careful consideration with the War Department, it has decided to bar the sending of printed or mimeographed "news letters" via V-mail.

Frankfurter Is Army's Favorite Meat

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 13 (AP)—Give an American soldier frankfurters, mashed potatoes, cocoa, and cake and you can keep the roast beef, the French fries, the apple pie, and the coffee.

These conclusions, the Jersey City Quartermaster's Depot said, were reached after a survey of 500 Army mess halls and 2,500,000 meals.

The survey showed, the depot said, Army men listed their likes in this order: Meats—hot dogs, boiled ham, roast veal, sausages, roast beef, bacon and cold cuts; potatoes—mashed, baked, boiled, hashed-brown, and pan fried; desserts—cake and cookies, canned fruits, fruit salad, pie.

The Army likes its eggs scrambled, its coffee not too strong, and it prefers cocoa and milk to coffee anyway.

Cold weather, cloudy weather,

Bush Campaign Chairman Of National War Fund

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Winthrop M. Aldrich, president of the National War Fund, has announced the appointment of Prescott S. Bush as the Fund's national campaign chairman. Mr. Bush, a partner in the private banking firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. and the 1942 national campaign chairman for the USO, will direct the campaign activities of the National War Fund in its work of raising and distributing funds to meet the needs of all war-related causes except the American Red Cross.

Is Your Household Helping?

Your country has a War Bond quota to meet this month. Is your own household budget apportioned so that you will put 10 per cent into War Bonds?

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Take Care of Those Coupon 17 Shoes!

Have small repairs made frequently and your precious shoes will last longer. Many shoe repair shops, and stores with shoe repair departments, advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

GRAVY MASTER
Makes gravy good!

Landon Scents Dictatorship In 4th Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Scouting the likelihood that President Roosevelt would ever leave the White House voluntarily, Alf M. Landon, one-time Governor of Kansas and Republican opponent of Mr. Roosevelt in the New Deal landslide of 1936, on an interview at the Hotel St. Regis late yesterday, charged to "the bureaucracy in Washington" the national production crisis in food and oil.

Fresh from a Washington visit during which he saw the President, Mr. Landon centered his criticism on the assertion that it was time the Washington Administration "stopped thinking of a fourth term —and what comes after it," and called for a return to the pre-New Deal concept of American government.

"The great weakness is the New Deal Bureaucracy," he declared. "Conditions change, but bureaucracies never. Bureaucracies are always dumb.

"If Roosevelt & Co. paid more attention to raw products essential to our soldiers and our civilians and less time to trying to perpetuate themselves in office, our folks at home would not be facing shorter rations and cold homes next winter."

Fears Dictatorship

With respect to the "perfectly evident" fourth-term program, Mr. Landon declared that if the President were again successful, it would lead to "the man on horseback."

"In a nation such as ours, where popular government obtains," he continued, "ancient and modern history tells us that when its Chief Executive seeks to perpetuate himself in office and succeeds, the inevitable result is the man on horseback. We saw the same trend in recent years in Italy under Mussolini and in Germany under Hitler, and it created the conditions that brought about the present war."

The "Washington bureaucracy" was "spending too much time on marketing and transportation problems, not realizing that the primary problem is production," Mr. Landon declared, holding that its thought was "still in terms of the depression cycle, as if we were facing a period of great surpluses, and, like all bureaucracies, could not make the necessary adjustments in time."

Horse Gone, They Shut Door

"For example," he said, "they lifted the restrictions on winter wheat about three months ago, when the planting season was five months past. As a consequence millions of acres lie idle that might have been sown in this most dependable crop of the high plains area.

"In crude oil our production has been 200,000 barrels a day less in the last year than before the bureaucracy put on restrictions, and we have used 58,000,000 barrels we had in storage. The result is that the rate of new oil-field discoveries was the lowest in the modern history of the oil industry. The oil situation is very serious because it takes months and years to discover new fields."

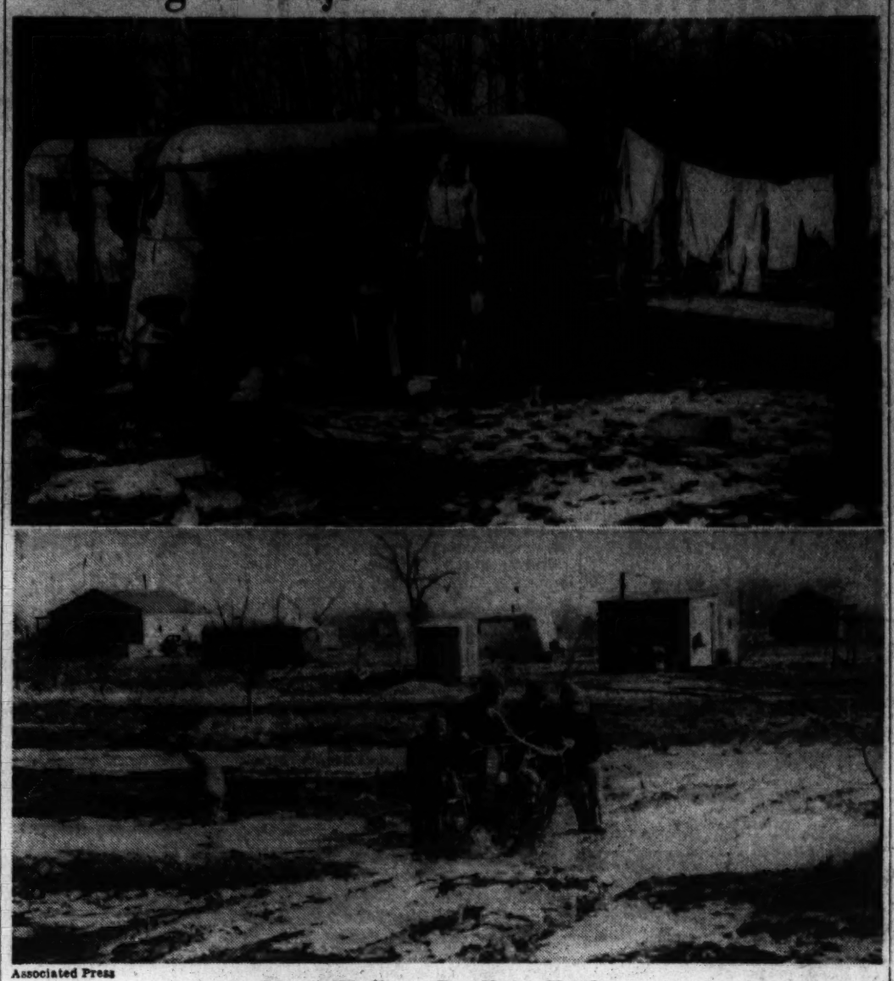
Mr. Landon also cited a Topeka soy bean processing plant which idled for 60 days for want of Washington permission for electric current and another which was inactive nearly four months because of "bureaucratic" priority delays.

Christian Science Radiocast April 18

On Sunday, April 18, at 4:45 p. m. (E. W. T.) the second of a new series of Christian Science broadcasts is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month.

The program will be broadcast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

Housing Is Major Problem at Willow Run



Associated Press

Many Workers Dwell in Trailers

Upper: Merlyn Griffith of St. John, Mich., stands at the door of the trailer that serves as his home while he is working at Willow Run. His brother-in-law, Ray Adams, who has two children, resides in the trailer at the rear. Lower: Level terrain of the area near the Ford bomber plant provides poor drainage and surface water collects in puddles on the roads. Children of Willow Run workers are shown pushing bicycles through a large puddle on one of the roads. In background are living quarters of workers.

Housing Shortage Brakes Willow Run Output

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—For want of a house, to paraphrase a popular line, a laborer was lost; and for want of a laborer, and many others like him, no one knows how many B-24 bombers haven't been made at the Ford Willow Run plant, bombers that otherwise would have been made. The manpower problem at Willow Run, which is the crux of the whole question of production delay, is a matter of transportation, of labor relations, of available supply—but chiefly it's a matter of housing.

The huge factory, the first to make airplanes on a mass-production basis, is making them today all right, but it is still far, too far, many think, from peak production. One reason for the delay lies in the decision to set up construction on an inflexible, permanent, mass-production foundation, which takes longer than the unit or hand system.

But the assembly lines would be moving much faster today, it is held by both Ford officials and by representatives of numerous government agencies concerned, if there had been the right number and the right kind of workers on hand at the right time—and had they all stayed. That last is important, because it has been figured that the total number of workers who have at some time been hired would do the job. All of them haven't stayed.

Some, of course, have been drawn off into the Army. Labor union representatives declare that Henry Ford was reluctant to hire women at first, and instead took on young men, spent weeks in training them, and saw them vanish into service. Just how badly this has eaten into the total labor supply and delayed the training program no one has estimated. It is felt by War Manpower Commission representatives and others here, though, that the biggest difficulty is finding living quarters for the workers.

Willow Run, just on the outskirts of Ypsilanti, Mich., is over 30 miles from downtown Detroit. The factory stands on a 3,000-acre tract of flat prairie land, and was put here, on the advice of Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, chiefly because it provides the area needed for the testing and flying away of completed planes. The Ford Motor Company owned part of the land, but officials insist that first consideration was given to the peculiar needs of this type of plant. It was estimated originally that in this three or four county area was enough idle labor to man the plant, even enough to fill the originally estimated quota of a many as 125,000 persons.

The trouble, as it has developed, is that there were not and aren't adequate housing facilities within a reasonable distance. The work force estimate has been revised up and down several times. It is understood there was now about 30,000 persons at work and that the plant will need at peak production in a year a total of about 90,000. But there are not housing facilities to keep even the present force of 30,000 happy.

Setting up trailers and building houses isn't enough, it is pointed out by Montague A. Clark, District Director of the War Manpower Commission. You must have sewers, light and water, shopping facilities, recreation and schools.

"Why, in one month recently," an official said, "we hired 2,900 persons and lost 3,100."

Not all of those 3,100, only a small proportion, went into the Army. The rest gave up trying to travel 60 miles a day to and from work in congested traffic. They found better jobs in the city.

One of the amazing contradictions comes from the claims of leaders of the United Auto Workers Union, which has the collective bargaining contract at the plant. They say that many workers do not have enough to do. They charge that Ford has hired and "hoarded" workers in order to have them available when needed later. Ford officials deny this. They point out that there are bottlenecks here and there in the plant, resulting sometimes in the blocking of work so that some department is forced to remain idle for a time.

No Bearing Down

From this writer's observations in a careful inspection of the plant it would appear that while here and there there are empty benches, or departments that appear to be undermanned, thus bearing out the claim of a labor shortage, there is a general lack of "bearing down" throughout the plant. There is no sense of rush. Whether this is due to lack of work, or to a lack of incentive or enthusiasm, officially inspired or otherwise, may be an academic question in the absence of a thorough study of that one point.

Difficulties in estimating the total number of workers needed have arisen from technological changes, and from changes in over-all war strategy. It was planned at first to use many workers from Ford's main plant at River Rouge, but orders taken over by this unit have required use of all its own force, and Willow Run has not been able to draw from that source.

But to get back to housing, there has developed now, under direction of Mr. Clark of the WMC, a concerted program aimed at ironing out all the kinks involved there. Representatives of the Federal Security Agency, Office of Defense Health and Welfare, which also handles transportation here, Federal Works Agency, Federal Housing Agency, National Resource Planning Board and Federal Public Housing Administration have formed a loose committee to tackle the Ford problem. Ford officials are working with them.

At one time real estate interests in Detroit and other nearby communities, and officials of two counties and of the State of Michigan, along with company officials, Federal agency representatives and labor leaders were locked in a sort of free-for-all fight, chiefly over the housing question. There is now some sense of order coming out of this confusion, says Edward L. Cushman, assigned by Mr. Clark to help the bomber plant, and all agencies concerned are working together.

Signs of Progress

Col. George E. Strong, chief of the Plant Protection Division, Central Procurement District, Army Air Forces, also is working closely with these groups and finds encouraging signs of progress.

Labor at Willow Run is satisfied with wages. It objects, though, to transportation and housing conditions, and indicates in many ways that it has not warmed up to the Ford manner of handling labor relations.

Richard T. Leonard, Director of the U. A. W. Ford division, recently offered a 19-point program to increase production at Willow Run. Chief among its proposals is one to give each worker one hour's extra pay each day to make up for time consumed in traveling to and from work. It asks specifically for enlargement of the government's present plan to build 2,500 family units to 10,000.

The union program further suggests co-ordination of the work of all governmental agencies involved, but definite steps in this direction had already been taken some time before the union release its plan.

The remainder of the union program would appear to be of value to these agencies in their joint consideration of the problem. Getting and satisfying the laborer is the crux of this problem. Labor has condensed in this program its views of what it wants and what it thinks the whole situation needs. Most of these deal with housing, transportation, health, child care, parking, hiring methods and standards, establishment of labor-managements committees, and morale.

Wilson Says Plant Is 'on the Beam'

By the Associated Press

Detroit, April 13

To discussion over the Willow Run plant has been added a statement from Charles E. Wilson that the plant was "on the beam" and showing "fine progress."

The War Production Board's Vice-Chairman, who last November was intrusted with the task of doubling America's plane output within a year, made a quick visit here April 6 to inspect the plant.

"It will be turning out 500 planes a month by the time the next snow flies," Mr. Wilson said.

Concern has been expressed over Willow Run in view of its worker housing problem and an accompanying difficulty in getting manpower.

Axis Fail to Keep Pace In Planes, Martin Says

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP)—Plane builder Glenn L. Martin told the War Production Council of West Coast Airplane Manufacturers April 12 that Axis nations have failed to keep pace with American design, speed, all-around performance and production. "The Axis hasn't a single airplane left that does not have its master in the Allies group," said Mr. Martin.

Drive Based On 'This Is People's War'

Continued from Page 1

workers who are now participating in the pay-roll savings plan.

"We are now getting more money through taxes than ever before. And it will be necessary, I have no doubt, to ask for still more. But we cannot rely upon taxes alone to do the whole job and I wouldn't want to because we could not tax with fairness on so huge a scale."

Full Co-operation Given

Mr. Morgenthau reported that five sixths of all those earning money today have bought war bonds and stressed that 96 cents out of every dollar that reached the Treasury was devoted to war purposes. He praised manufacturing and retail business concerns for their gifts of advertising space and radio time, and thousands of banks for their co-operation.

"You can feel every confidence that the financial affairs of your Government are in good condition as the United Nations go on the offensive," he continued. "The situation is well in hand. We know where we are going. We know how much money our armed forces will need. . . .

"But $70,000,000,000 is, of course, a lot of money. It isn't going to be easy to raise it. It means hard work, but I have every confidence, knowing the American people and how deeply serious they are about this war, that we will get it. We will get it from people who will scrimp and save, if need be to buy these bonds.

"We will get it especially from those upon whom we must depend most heavily—the men and women who are making good money in shipyards and plane factories and tank production; the gallant women who used to call themselves housewives, but who are working today at lathes and drill presses in the great war plants."

The Secretary of the Treasury concluded his address with the slogan of the Second War Loan Drive:

"They are asked to give their lives; you are only asked to lend your money."

Introduced by Dewey

Governor Dewey, who introduced Mr. Morgenthau, declared that the Government was not merely asking for money in its war loan drive.

"Money is just the medium of exchange whereby we give up some of the luxuries, comforts and even necessities of life," he said. "What we are asked to do is not just to give up the money that a Government bond costs. We are asked to give up the shoes, clothes, and food that the money would buy so that our fighting forces may have those shoes and clothes and food. . . .

"I think I know the American people. If ever they have the desperate need fully presented, they will sacrifice as well and as hard as the British, the Russians, and the Chinese. There are no people on earth as fine and generous—and as tough—as those of America. They will do the job now and so long as it needs to be done."

Pledges From Labor

Mr. Green pledged that the 6,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor would respond to the war loan drive with "every last dollar above what it costs us to live."

"The workers of America are hard pressed these days by inflated prices for the necessities of life, by higher taxes and by increasing obligations to contribute to the relief of the suffering and oppressed," Mr. Green stressed. "But the needs of our country are paramount to all other considerations. The cause of victory in this war has first call upon each of us. We know it takes a great deal of money to carry on the fight—more money than we can readily imagine—and our earnings are at the nation's service."

Mr. Murray cited Government statistics showing that 172,000 payroll savings plans are in operation throughout the country.

"It has been proved beyond question that the most successful of these plans are the ones in which a joint committee of labor and management are co-operating whole-heartedly," the C. I. O. chief declared. "The remarkable fact that at least four fifths of all the industrial workers in the United States are buying bonds regularly is a tribute to the salesmanship of the workers themselves."

Brown Indorses Grade Labeling

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown indorsed April 11 by implication the principle of grade labeling of consumer goods as an aid in price enforcement.

In announcing that new price ceilings on women's rayon hosiery will be postponed one month until May 15, Mr. Brown said he is "satisfied that the principles underlying this regulation are sound and accordingly no changes in principle are contemplated."

The price order embodies the grade-labeling principle in requiring the hose to be marked "A" and "B" according to quality, and priced accordingly.

The hosiery order, which sets dollars-and-cents ceilings on full-fashioned and other hosiery, was postponed to make its start coincide with the War Production Board's recent order setting production standards for rayon stockings. The deferment also will give the hosiery trade additional time "to present its views and to be heard on the prices and margins written into the regulations," Mr. Brown said.

Admiral King: Bonds Do Double Duty

By Admiral Ernest J. King

Commander in Chief, United States Fleet

Written for the Associated Press and The Christian Science Monitor

The officers and men of our armed forces are carrying out our operations in the active theaters under all conditions of weather and enemy action, 24 hours a day.

Those officers and men are the finest in the world. It is my responsibility to see that the naval components are properly trained, properly equipped, properly led, and employed to best advantage against the enemy.

If our men are to keep on outfighting the enemy, they must be kept supplied with ships and planes and guns and tanks in ample numbers. This is an expensive proposition, but it will be more expensive in the long run if we do not give them what they need.

The purchase of War Bonds, which will help finance the war, is a double investment. One investment is for the individual's pocketbook, the other in and for the United States, in the form of support which will make itself felt on the fighting fronts.

I earnestly urge everyone to buy as many as possible.

Hull Pacts Are Held Vital To Good Neighbor Program

Continued from Page 1

both in this hemisphere and throughout the Anti-Axis world."

Urging renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, which expires June 12, Secretary Jones said the nation's foreign trade reached a low of $2,934,000,000 in 1932, when the agreement law was enacted. Then, he said, by 1939 more than half the lost ground had been regained and foreign trade zoomed to $5,495,000,000.

He listed five reasons for a continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements, as follows:

"1. I believe the trade agreements have been successful in accomplishing their main objective, that is, the expansion of our foreign trade.

"2. I believe the agreements have aided materially in creating hemisphere solidarity in strengthening friendships with many nations outside the hemisphere, and this influence is a major contribution to the war effort.

"3. I believe the trade agreements will be of great value after the war in rebuilding world trade on a sound and lasting basis.

"4. I believe trade barriers are generally harmful and that a continuation of the trade agreements program will go a long way toward lowering these barriers and encouraging foreign trade.

"5. I am convinced that failure to extend agreements at this time might be regarded by friendly countries, free and occupied, as a definite step toward isolation, a policy followed by the United States and other countries after the last war with bad results."

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds Wounded Soldiers Well Cared For, Brave, and Patient

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Mrs. Roosevelt, like many American housewives, clips every printed recipe or household hint she sees these days.

She told a press conference yesterday on her return from a tour of war hospitals, she reads every page of newspapers nowadays. Mrs. Roosevelt said she always has cut out a lot of newspaper suggestions, but her interest has increased as a result of wartime needs and restrictions.

"I always come back and tell the President everything," she declared in telling of her hospital visits on the West Coast. She told him she found the returned American service men full of courage despite their handicaps, in fact proud that they had had the chance to do something, wanting no pity, uncomplaining about suffering. She came back with "the feeling that the spirit of the young people of this generation is the most magnicent in the world."

She found hospitals adequate in caring for the men back from war and furnishing food she enjoyed eating.

"I have only one objective," she said, "to give the boys in the hospital the feeling the President is interested" even if he can't go to see them.

She didn't find any crowded wartime city really ready to care for children of working mothers, but expressed belief "the growing feeling of interest in organization within communities" is nearer to meeting problems of very young and of older children. She heard talk of community laundries and kitchens and said Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minn., seem nearest to meeting the challenge of crowded cities.

Ickes' Book Strikes White House Snag

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The new book of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, "the autobiography of a curmudgeon," failed on first try today to win entrance to the White House.

The Secretary, after receiving initial delivery of his autobiography from the printer, autographed copies for President Roosevelt and Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, then called a messenger to take them to the White House.

A few minutes later the messenger was back. The guards, he said, would permit no such package to enter the White House grounds.

Mr. Ickes telephoned a White House aide and explained: "There's no dynamite in there that is physically explosive."

Women Take New Steps In Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — Two equal rights campaigns in Congress bore fruit yesterday when the Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill to commission women doctors in the Army and Navy and its Judiciary Committee reported favorably the Lucretia Mott amendment to the Constitution.

The women doctors bill was an outgrowth of the present war while the equal rights amendment has been pending in Congress for 20 years.

The Sparkman bill authorizing the military forces to use women physicians provides that "during the present war and for six months thereafter there shall be included in the medical departments of the Army and Navy such licensed female physicians and surgeons as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy may consider necessary, whose qualifications, duties and assignments shall be in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary and who shall be appointed and at his discretion removed by the Surgeon General of the Army or Navy subject to the approval of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy."

Though women doctors will be taken into the military services on the same basis as men, the Surgeon General's Office has indicated that they are not likely to be assigned overseas to hospitals in combat zones immediately.

The proposed "equal rights" amendment sponsored by the National Woman's Party reads: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Though opposed by a number of women organizations, the equal rights amendment has moved faster along its congressional path this session than at any time in its past. The Senate Committee voted 12 to 4 for it, after writing in provision for a nine-year ratification period for States to act and five years after ratification in which to adjust their laws to comply with the federal amendment.

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Today's Sales (est.)	1,600,000
Previous day's sales	1,266,000
1943 volume to date	97,565,141
1942 volume to date	32,053,199

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.40b	1	59½	55½	59½	— ½
Abr & Str 1½g	▼10	40½	40½	40½	
Acme Steel (3)	3	49	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
Adams Exp 1.45b	34	11¼	11	11¼	
Air Reduction (3a)	4	41½	41¼	41½	
Alaska Juneau	29	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks (6)	▼ .0	69	69	69	—2¾
Allegheny Corp	67	1⅜	1½	1⅝	
Allegheny pf xw	35	14⅜	13½	14½	— ⅜
Alleg pf 330 ww	79	13¾	14	15⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	15	31¼	29½	31¼	—1⅜
Allen Indust (4a)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Allen Lud Stl .35g	18	23¼	22⅞	23	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	154	153	154	
Allied Mills (2a)	11	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
Allied Strs (.30g)	54	9½	9⅛	9¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40g	27	33¾	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1.40g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Amal Leath pf 1½b	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	7	76	75	76	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Airlines (1½se)	3	61	60	61	+ ⅞
Am Bank Note 3½g	24	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am Br N pf (3)	▼ 30	57½	57	57½	— ½
Am Bosch (1.40e)	9	8¾	8	8¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe 1.40e	11	33¾	33	33½	— ¼
Am Br S pf 5½	▼ 10	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	39	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	78½	78¼	78½	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	35	33⅝	33	33⅞	— ⅛
Am Car&F pf (5g)	5	68¾	68½	68¾	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½re	18	22½	21⅜	22	— ¾
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	40	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Am Chicle (4a)	50	105	105	105	—3
Am Cryst Sug 1.40g	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Am Distill	5	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am Export (1½g)	11	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
Am & For Power	11	4	3⅞	4	
Am&FP $7pf 39b	1	67	66½	67	— ⅝
Am&FP $6pf 34a	3	60½	60	60	
Am & F P 2 pf	137	15⅜	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS 3½g	1	32½	32½	32½	—1
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	36	36	36	—3
Am Hide&Leather	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	▼9	61½	60½	61	+ ⅛
Am Ice	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Internat (1½g)	14	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	29	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾4b	14	95½	95	95	—1¼
Am M&Feb (.20g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am M&Met (1½g)	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Am News 1.80	▼ 80	31	31	31	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	17	29	28	29	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	27	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	
Am Rad&St S .15g	55	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	29	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	▼130	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ¾
Am Safety Raz ½re	3	14	13⅞	14	
Am Ship Bl 1g	▼ 50	30½	30⅛	30⅜	
Am Smelt & R (2)	12	43½	42	43¼	— ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7	▼ 10	150½	150½	150½	
Am Snuff pf 6	▼ 20	150	150	150	—1
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	13	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅜
Am Stove (.30g)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	12	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
Am Sugar pf (7)	3	102	100½	102	+ ½
Am Sum Tob 1.40g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	20	141	140¼	141	
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ½
Am Tob B (3a)	17	52½	52	53½	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	▼120	138	137	137	—1½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	12	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
Am Viscose (1g)	12	36¼	35½	36	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118	118	118	+ ¼
Am Water Works	110	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	71½	71	71	— ⅜
Am Woolen	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	1	67	67	67	
Am Zinc L & S	8	6	5⅞	6	
Anaconda Cop ½g	100	28¾	28	28⅝	
A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼eg	▼ 30	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Armour Illinois	47	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pf	▼ 40	59	58½	59	+ ½
Armour Ill pr pf	3	57	56	57	+1
Armstrong Ck ¼g	2	34½	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Arnold Const ¼g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Artloom pf (7)	▼ 30	100	100	100	— ¼
Asso Dry Gds ½g	17	9⅜	9½	9¾	— ¼
As D Gd 2pf 7	▼ 10	80	80	80	—2
Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	— ½
Atch T&SF (3g)	180	52¼	50	52	—1½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	77½	77¼	77¼	—1⅜
Atl Coast Line 2a	4	31¼	30	31¼	— ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3a	3	29	28	29	
Atl Refining (1.5g)	12	22¾	22	22	— ¼
Atlas Corp (¼g)	16	10½	10	10⅝	
Atlas Powd ¾g	60	60	59¾	60	— ½
Atlas Pow pf 5	▼120	120	120	120	+1
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	—1
Aviation Corp .10g	112	5½	5⅜	5½	
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	32	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	148	8¼	7½	8¼	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	117	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	27	9¾	8¼	9½	— ¼
Bang&A pf 2½2t	▼ 40	47	46¾	46¾	—3½
Barber Asphalt	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	▼ 20	35	34¾	35	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	19	15⅜	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	5	18	18	17⅝	
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
Beech-Nut P (4)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Bell Aircraft (2g)	9	17¾	17	17¾	— ¾
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	16	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	— ⅜
Best Foods (1.60)	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Beth Steel (3½g)	42	63¾	61⅞	63	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.80)	1	19	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	6	8	7¾	8	
Blumenthal pf 7	▼ 20	86	86	86	—2
Boeing Airp 1g	12	19	17½	18	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	6	50½	50	50	— ½
Bond Stores(1.60)	6	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	8	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	30¼	29⅝	30¼	
Boston & Maine	12	4¾	4	4¾	— ¼
Bower Roll B ⅓e	4	33	33	33	
Bridgeport Br ¼e	8	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	22	5	24¼	25	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	39	39	39	—1
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	20	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg	3	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼eg	2	16¼	16	16	
Bucyrus-Erie ½eg	13	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	▼ 10	111	111	111	—2
Budd Mfg	34	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	▼ 60	98	94½	98	+2¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	32	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Bullard Co (⅓g)	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	6	31¾	31	31¼	— ½
Burling Mills .35e	10	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf (5)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
Burr Add M (.60)	13	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	▼ 40	58½	58½	58½	
Bush T B pf ¾ak	▼ 30	32	32	32	
Butler Bros .30g	12	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (1ae)	4	4¾	4¼	4¾	
Byers (AM) Co	15	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+ ¼
Byron Jack (¼g)	5	20	19	20	+ ⅜
Calif Pack 1½	2	27	26½	27	+ ½
Calumet & Hec ¼eg	16	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½ag	17	17½	16½	17½	+ ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	21	19	19	19	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3)	▼ 1	35½	35½	35½	—1½
Can Pacific	101	9¾	9	9¾	
Capital Adm A	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	▼ 1	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Caro C&O (5)	▼ 90	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen (.20)	5	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	104½	103½	104½	— ½
Case (J I) pf 7	▼ 20	136	136	136	
Caterpil Tract (2)	9	44¾	43½	44½	
Celanese Corp ½eg	18	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅞
Celanese 5 pf 5	▼ 10	101	101	101	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7	▼ 80	111	109¼	110	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7	▼ 50	122½	122	122½	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½g)	13	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5	▼ 20	88	87½	87½	— ½
Cent Aguirre 1½g	5	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½s	▼ 10	105½	105½	105½	—1
Cent RR N J	38	10½	9½	10½	— ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	13	39	38½	38½	—1
Certain-teed Prod	19	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	▼ 30	57½	55¼	57½	+2½
Chain Belt (¼eg)	5	18¼	18	18	—1
Checker Cab	3	17¼	16½	17¼	
Chemn P&F pf &	▼ 40	104	104	104	
Ches & Ohio (3)	56	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	— ⅞
Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	—3½
Chi & E Ill	32	7	6⅛	7	
Chi & E Ill A .50w	85	13¼	12	13¾	+ ¼
Chi Great West	21	5¼	4¾	5¼	
Chi Gt W pf 4½s	56	15¼	14½	15¼	— ⅞
Chi Mail Order ¼eg	9	12	11¼	12	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	19	18¾	19	— ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Chi Rit Is & Pac	2	11	¾	¾	
Chi Rit Is & Pac pf	3	66¾	66½	66¾	— ⅛
Chi Rit Is & Pac wi	3	16	15½	16	— ⅛
Chi Rit Is & Pac pf wi	3	3	2⅞	3	
Chi Yellow Cab (2)	4	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅞
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	
Chile Copper (2)	13	30	29	30	— ½
Chile Exp (1.40e)	17	33¾	33	33½	— ½
Libby McN&L .45g	81	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	8	68½	67¾	68½	+ ¼
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	65½	65⅜	65½	— ¼
Liggett&M pf 7	▼ 30	174½	174½	174½	— ¼
Lima Loco 1½g	13	32¼	31½	32¼	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	6	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	14	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Lockheed Aire ½eg	28	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	6	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit 1	6	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Lorillard (P) 1¼g	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Lorillard pf (7)	▼ 90	153	153	153	
Louisv & Nash 2e	4	70	69	69	—1½
Lou G & E A 1½s	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Mack Trucks (3e)	6	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
MacAnd & F .95g	3	26	25¼	26	+ ⅝
Macy (RH) Co (2)	2	24¾	24¼	24½	
Manati Sugar	6	5½	4⅞	5	
Maracaibo Oil Exp	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Marine Mid (.60g)	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Mark St Ry pr pf	▼2650	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	13	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½e	9	21	20⅝	21	
Martin-Parry	7	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Masonite Corp (1)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Master Elec .35g	2	27½	27¼	27½	
Mathieson Alk ¼eg	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
May Dep Strs (3)	1	44	44	44	— ⅞
Maytag Co	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	16	16	16	
McCrory Strs (1)	11	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
McGraw-Hill .15g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
McIntyre P h2.22a	4	47	47	47	—1
McKess & Rob (1)	11	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .40g	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Mead Corp .15g	8	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
Mead pfB ww 5½	1	72	70	72	+2
Melville Shoe 2)	2	29⅝	29½	29½	
Mengel Co (¼eg)	9	7¾	7½	7¾	
Mengel 5 pf 2½	▼ 50	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Miami Copper ¼eg	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	15	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Midd Stl 1 pf 8	▼ 50	114½	114½	114½	— ⅛
Minn-Honey Reg 2	5	67	66¼	66½	— ½
Minn-Moline	10	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Mission Cp (.85e)	3	19	18¾	18¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas	12	3	2⅞	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas pr	112	9½	8¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	2	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch (2)	2	87	86	86	—1¾
Monsan pfC (4)	▼120	113¼	113	113	— ¼
Montgom Ward (2)	19	38	37½	37¾	+ ¼
Morris&Essex	▼1010	19	18¼	19	
Motor Prod (1½g)	5	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .20g	7	17½	17	17¼	— ¼
Mueller Brass .40g	4	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	2	5½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Mullins Mf pf 7	▼ 1	66	65	65	—2
Munsingwear 2¼4e	2	20½	19¾	20½	— ⅛
Murray Co (½se)	▼13	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	61¼	62	62	+ ¼
Nash-Kely (½eg)	61	8¾	8½	8¾	
Nash Ch&StL 3e	▼ 90	37	36	37	—1
Nat Acme (½eg)	6	17½	17⅜	17½	
Nat Auto Fib	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Nat Aviation (⅝se)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Nat Bisc (.60g)	14	19¼	19	19¼	
Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
Nat Can	12	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	4	22	22	22	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	6	13½	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
Nat Dairy Pr .80	19	16¾	16½	16¾	
Nat Dept Strs ½g	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Nat D Strs pf .60	4	9½	9½	9½	
Nat Distillers (2)	18	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
Nat Enam&Stl ⅜g	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum (¼eg)	21	7¾	7½	7¾	
Nat Gyp pf 4½	▼ 30	83	83	83	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (½)	19	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Nat Mal&St C ¼eg	3	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	36	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Nat Supply	56	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Sug (b) 1½se	33	79¼	79	79	
Nat Tea pf 5½	1	69	69	69	—1
Nat Tunnel (.05e)	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Nehi Corp (¼eg)	9	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Newberry (J J)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Newb Cl Mfg .50g	1	6	5⅞	6	
Newton Mfg (2g)	1	100	100	100	+1¼
Niagara Hud (1g)	3	68¾	68¼	68¾	—1¼
Niagara Shr Cp ¼eg	28	13⅜	13	13½	— ⅛
Insurance Co (.20)	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	3	28	28	28	— ½
Intercn Cp pf 5	▼ 20	114½	114	114	— ½
Interconn Rubber 1e	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	36	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	21	68¼	66½	68	+ ¼
Int Harv pf (7)	▼ 20	169¼	169	169	— ⅞
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Int Mer Marine	19	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ⅛g	4	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
Int Mining	7	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	62	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
Int Nick Can pf 7	110	131	131	131	
Int Paper	85	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
Int Paper pf (5)	5	57	56½	56½	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	32½	32½	32½	
Int Tel & Tel	176	9½	8¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	7	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
Inter Dep Strs ½g	3	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Island Cr Coal (2)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Jarvis WB) 30g	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Jewel Tea (1.60)	4	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Johns-Manville ½g	7	80	79	80	
Johns-Manv pf 7	▼ 30	132	132	132	—1½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	49	23⅞	23	23⅞	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl wfB 5	3	74	74	74	—1
Joy Mfg (.20g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
Kalam Stove (.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Kan City South	47	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	7	26¼	25	26¼	—1½
Kaufmann D pf 5	▼ 20	94½	94½	94½	
Kelsey-H WhA 1½g	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Kelsey-Hay B ⅜g	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Kendall Co pf 6a	▼ 10	110	110	110	+1
Kennecott Cop ½g	89	32½	32	32½	— ¼
Keystone S&W ¼eg	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Kinney (GR) Co	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
Kinney$5pfA1½	▼ 10	39	39	39	— ½
Kresge (SS) ¼eg	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Kress (S H) 1.60	5	28½	27¾	28½	+ ½
Kroger Groc (2)	4	27	26⅝	27	— ⅛
Lackede Gas	▼150	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Laclede Gas pf	▼ 60	60	59½	60	+ ¼
Lambert Co (1½)	8	21¾	21½	21¾	
Lehigh Port C 1½	▼4	22½	22	22	— ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1½	1⅜	1½	
Lehigh V Coal pf	4	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Leh Val RR	153	6¼	5⅜	6¼	
Lehman Corp (1)	8	28	27¾	27¾	
Lerner Stores (2)	13	30	29	30	— ½
Lib-O-F Glass ¼eg	17	33¾	33	33½	— ½
Libby McN&L .45g	81	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	8	68½	67¾	68½	+ ¼
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	65½	65⅜	65½	— ¼
Liggett&M pf 7	▼ 30	174½	174½	174½	— ¼
Lima Loco 1½g	13	32¼	31½	32¼	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	6	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	14	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Lockheed Aire ½eg	28	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	6	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit 1	6	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Lorillard (P) 1¼g	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Lorillard pf (7)	▼ 90	153	153	153	
Louisv & Nash 2e	4	70	69	69	—1½
Lou G & E A 1½s	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Mack Trucks (3e)	6	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
MacAnd & F .95g	3	26	25¼	26	+ ⅝
Macy (RH) Co (2)	2	24¾	24¼	24½	
Manati Sugar	6	5½	4⅞	5	
Maracaibo Oil Exp	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Marine Mid (.60g)	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Mark St Ry pr pf	▼2650	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	13	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½e	9	21	20⅝	21	
Martin-Parry	7	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Masonite Corp (1)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Master Elec .35g	2	27½	27¼	27½	
Mathieson Alk ¼eg	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
May Dep Strs (3)	1	44	44	44	— ⅞
Maytag Co	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	16	16	16	
McCrory Strs (1)	11	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
McGraw-Hill .15g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
McIntyre P h2.22a	4	47	47	47	—1
McKess & Rob (1)	11	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .40g	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Mead Corp .15g	8	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
Mead pfB ww 5½	1	72	70	72	+2
Melville Shoe 2)	2	29⅝	29½	29½	
Mengel Co (¼eg)	9	7¾	7½	7¾	
Mengel 5 pf 2½	▼ 50	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Miami Copper ¼eg	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	15	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Midd Stl 1 pf 8	▼ 50	114½	114½	114½	— ⅛
Minn-Honey Reg 2	5	67	66¼	66½	— ½
Minn-Moline	10	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Mission Cp (.85e)	3	19	18¾	18¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas	12	3	2⅞	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas pr	112	9½	8¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	2	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch (2)	2	87	86	86	—1¾
Monsan pfC (4)	▼120	113¼	113	113	— ¼
Montgom Ward (2)	19	38	37½	37¾	+ ¼
Morris&Essex	▼1010	19	18¼	19	
Motor Prod (1½g)	5

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Rail Freight and Commutation Fare Rises Suspended by ICC

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—By a 6 to 5 vote, the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended, effective May 15, railroad freight rate increases, averaging 4.7 per cent, which were authorized a year ago to offset higher wages granted railroad workers by a Presidential mediation board.

In a decision representing a major victory for the Office of Price Administration, which had fought the increases, the commission also revoked, effective the same day, a 10 per cent increase in commutation fares but ordered further hearings on whether this revocation should stand. It refused to change standard passenger fares which, with the commutation fares, were increased 10 per cent on Feb. 10, 1942.

OPA officials hailed the decision as one which would assist them in controlling prices. In many cases, they indicated, the lower freight charges will avert the necessity of increasing prices of some manufactured products whose costs have gone up. In others, it was said, the decision may be reflected in actually lower prices.

Traffic Rise Deciding Factor

On the question of freight rates, the commission majority took the view that earnings had so increased as a result of a larger volume of traffic "that the freight rates and charges so reduced will be just and reasonable. . . ."

Net operating income of class 1 carriers, it was brought out, was $1,481,000,000 (after deductions for taxes) in 1942 compared with $998,000,00 in 1941. The major part of this increase, the majority said, was due to greater traffic rather than the higher rates.

A summary of evidence said revenue received from the increases was $226,455,000 from freight rates, $3,885,000 from accessorial charges, $78,387,000 from passenger fares, and $270,000 from milk traffic, a total of $308,997,000. It was estimated the higher wage rates, granted in December, 1941, had cost $389,000,000 in 1942.

The rate suspension was made effective until Jan. 1, 1944, with the commissioners indicating that developments during the year would determine whether the suspension should be continued, or the higher rates restored, on that date.

Expressing the opinion that passenger rates presented a different question from freight rates, the majority said passenger traffic in recent years had not borne a proportionate share of the cost of railroad operations. It noted, too, that a reduction in passenger fares "would tend to encourage travel which is unnecessary and unrelated to the prosecution of the war" and hence might hasten rationing of railroad space.

Eastman Breaks Deadlock

Although the decision was in line with OPA's views, in the main, the majority rejected the price administrator's contention that "the emergency price control and the stabilization acts modify or amend the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act."

"Our duty," the majority said, "is to determine a rate structure that will meet the requirements of the national transportation policy and the other governing provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act."

Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, who ordinarily takes no part in the commission's decisions, broke a 5-5 deadlock by voting to suspend the freight rates. Lining up with him were commissioners, Aitchison, Lee, Mahaffie, Splawn and Rogers. Opposing the action were Commissioners Alldredge, Porter, Miller, Patterson and Johnson.

Mr. Eastman, in a concurring opinion, indicated he gave considerable weight to the question of what effect large railroad earnings might have on demands of workers for higher pay.

Speaking of safeguards against inflation, he said, "We cannot wisely leave out of consideration emotional and other psychological reactions. So long as the railroad industry, or any other great industry, is in wartime making very large profits and such profits are in part dependent upon rate or price increases authorized since the war began, a situation exists which is more than likely to generate perilous reactions. . . ."

Decision Dated April 6

The dissenting commissioners followed in general the line that the railroads after lean years were entitled now to improve their financial position and needed also additional funds for improvement of the transportation system.

Observing that the war may last several years, with increasing strain on the transportation system, Mr. Porter said "it seems to me ill advised to take away from our transport companies, as is done by the majority here, about 300 million dollars annually in freight revenue which may shortly be badly needed in order to insure adequate service. . . ."

Mr. Johnson commented that none of those "asking the removal of the rate increases to prevent inflation suggested the removal of the causative increases to labor cost that must be equally as inflationary."

Although only issued yesterday, the commission's decision was dated April 6. Thus it was arrived at before President Roosevelt's executive order of last Thursday asking that rate regulatory bodies prevent increases and, where possible, make reductions.

In ordering rates reduced, the commission excepted rates which by voluntary action already had been reduced below the level of March 18, 1942, when the increases became effective. These include rates on shipment of petroleum to the east coast and special rates granted to the Government for movement of explosives.

Study of Local Pick Up Air Service Is Ordered by C. A. B.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A study of local pick up air service has been ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board in a step to determine the extent to which smaller communities can be given air transportation.

In a statement announcing the move, the board recalled that it had indicated previously its opinion that the air transport industry "is at the threshold of large development," that new discoveries may make possible feeder service to many communities now unable to support such service, and that it is prepared "to foster the expansion of the air transport system and services into every field justifiable."

"Through its order instituting the investigation of local air service," the statement said, "the Board expects to give to leaders in the field of American aeronautics an opportunity to contribute their cumulative experience so that it may be utilized in planning for local air service development."

The C. A. B. invited the entire aviation industry, the Civil Aeronautics Administrator, the Post Office Department, all state aviation bodies, domestic air carriers, applicants for domestic air transportation certificates, aircraft manufacturers, trade associations and airport managers to participate in a public hearing for which a date will be fixed soon.

The inquiry will study such questions as methods of operation, types of flight equipment necessary, airports and other facilities required, the extent to which the government should participate in the financing, and proper means of assuring that the service would maintain its local-service character.

The C. A. B. has pending before it 38 applications for certificates authorizing service between small cities and towns. Only one company now is authorized to operate pick up service.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

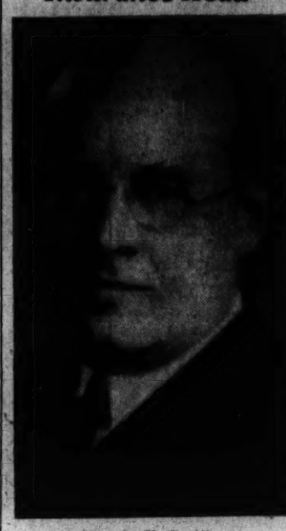
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Beacon Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10

Insurance Head



Harold V. Smith

President of The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

Home Insurance Celebrates 90th Anniversary Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Today marks the 90th anniversary of The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

The Home is not only one of the oldest insurance companies in the United States but it is also one of the largest fire insurance companies in the world. In observance of this notable anniversary, and coinciding with the opening of the Second War Loan Drive by the United States Treasury to raise $13,000,000,000 from April 12 to 30, inclusive, the company announces that all new gross premiums received from its 25,000 agents, or producers, as they are called in the insurance industry, from April 13 to December 31, 1943, inclusive, will be invested in War Loan Bonds.

In announcing the adoption of the plan for increased participation in the purchase of War Loan Bonds by the company, Harold V. Smith, president, said:

"The 90 years which have passed since the founding of The Home Insurance Company have witnessed its growth from a small firm doing a largely local business in and around New York City, to a great organization with far-flung facilities and world-wide connections, now doing an annual volume of business aggregating many millions of dollars.

"In marking the 90th anniversary of its founding at this time, when we are engaged in the greatest war in all history, the officers and directors of The Home Insurance Company feel that the most valuable, as well as the most fitting form of commemoration is an observance which will constitute an effective contribution to our national war effort. In this way we can aid in expediting victory and the re-establishment of peace throughout the world."

High Court Upholds Tax Assessment On Stock Yards Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has upheld a $4,000,000 income tax assessment imposed by the Federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the Chicago Stock Yards Company on the ground that the company had been "availed of" during 1930, 1932 and 1933 in order to prevent the imposition of a surtax upon its stockholders.

This was done, the commissioner ruled, by permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being distributed. Frederick H. Prince of Boston was said to have owned or controlled 100 per cent of the stock during the three years. Justice Roberts wrote the unanimous opinion.

The Justice Department said the Chicago Stock Yards Company, incorporated in Maine, was "the top holding company of what is referred to as the Chicago stock yards enterprise, a great integrated business owning or operating a stockyard, a belt line railway, an elevated street railway, a real estate development of considerable magnitude, power and light facilities, a national bank serving the stockyard area, and other related undertakings of lesser importance."

Mr. Prince, the department added, "avoided payment of surtaxes in excess of $1,300,000 because of the company's failure to distribute its earnings."

Under the 1928 Revenue Act, a 50 per cent tax on net income could be imposed on any corporation "formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its shareholders through the medium of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed."

The Board of Tax Appeals sustained the assessment, but was reversed by the Federal Circuit Court at Boston.

Curtiss Propellor Unit Geared for Mass Output

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Robert L. Earle, vice-president and general manager of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's propellor division, announced its plant here had been enlarged and was geared for volume production of propellors for United Nations' fighting planes.

The corporation's directors inspected the expanded plant which Mr. Earle said was "the most completely conveyorized propellor plant in the country."

Humidity and temperature are controlled automatically in the big windowless building, which is kept under pressure at all times to prevent infiltration of dust.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable May 1, 1943, to stockholders of record April 16, 1943.

JAMES H. ORR, President

Boston, April 12, 1943.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, an interim cash dividend of 15 cents per share on the Common Stock was declared—payable May 1, 1943, to stockholders of record April 16, 1943.

JAMES H. ORR, President

Boston, April 12, 1943.

See Way to Boost Plywood Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plywood producers have notified the War Production Board that they are confident they can increase their output provided suitable logs are made available and price adjustments are granted. WPB said recently that soft wood plywood output must be stepped up to meet demand for boxing and crating, especially for the Army Air Forces. Production in the first three months of this year was 30 per cent under 1942's first quarter.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	8⅝	8¼	8¼
2300	Airs Assoc (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Air Way Elec (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Alum Ltd (3s8a)	112⅜	111⅞	112⅜
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾
200	Alum Co Am (1g)	122	121	121
100	Alum Co Am pf (5)	111½	111	111½
100	Alum Ind (.80)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	Am Beverage	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Am Book (¼g)	39	38⅞	39
100	Am Box Board (1/40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Am Capital A	1	1	1
100	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Am CP&L (.75g)	39	38⅞	38⅞
100	Am Cit P&LB	2¼	2¼	2¼
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)	37½	37½	37½
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
55	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
200	Am Gen (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Am Launch Mch (.75g)	35½	35½	35½
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅝	15½	15⅝
25	Am Mfg (¼g)	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Am Meter (¼g)	23	22½	22½
800	Am Republ (.35e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Superpow pf	9	9	9
1200	Am Writ Pap	4	3⅞	3⅞
60	Appal El Pow pf	103½	103½	103½
200	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
1800	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Ark P Gas pf (.90e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Aro Equip	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
700	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6	6	6
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5	5	5
75	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	33	33	33½
800	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8½	8½	8½
1000	Automat Prod	10	10	10
2200	Beech Aire (1e)	12¼	11⅝	12¼
800	Bellanca Aire	4⅛	4	4
400	Berk & GayFurn	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Birds & Pdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Blauner (B) (2)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Blue Ridge	2⅛	2	2⅛
300	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	43	42⅞	42⅞
100	Bowm-Blit H 1 pf	6½	6½	6½
400	Bowm-Blit H 2 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1400	Brn Tr L&P (¼g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Breeze Corp (1 1/50e)	10	10	10
400	Brewst Aero	6	5⅞	6
500	Bridgpt Mach	4½	4	4½
400	Brill A	4½	4⅜	4½
35	Brill pf	61	61	61
50	Brlio Mfg A (2)	30½	30½	30½
800	Brown-F Dist	12½	12½	12⅝
200	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
100	Bruce (E L) (½g)	16½	16½	16½
800	Buckeye P L (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1600	Buf N&EP	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Buf N&EP 5pf	90⅝	89¾	89¾
700	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12¾	12½	12½
100	Butler Fh	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Cal El Pow	5	4¾	4¾
300	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
4100	Can2Marconi (.04g)	2¼	2	2⅛
100	Carnation (1a)	42	41⅞	41⅞
1500	Carrier Corp	11½	10½	11½
100	Casco Prod (1e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
800	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8	8	8
30	Cen NF Tow pf (8)	91¾	91	91
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Chain Belt	7	7	7
50	Chi Riv & Mch	7	7	7
225	Childs pf	12	11⅝	12
2400	Cities Service	8	7⅝	8
300	Cit Svc pf	78	74¼	75
100	Cit Svc pf B	6½	6¼	6¼
100	Clark Control	15½	15½	15½
500	Claude Neon Lts	½	½	½
100	ClubAl Uten	2	2¼	2¼
500	Colon Develop	2½	2½	2½
200	Colonial Airl	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Colt PF Arm (¾g)	52	52	52
280	Colum G&E pf (5)	41	40	41
8900	Comwlth&So war	1-16	3-64	3-64
100	Comm P Svc	18½	18½	18½
50	Compo ShMyt (.15g)	10	10¼	10¼
100	Conn Gas&Co	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Cons G&E Bal 3.60	60¼	59½	60¼
20	ConG&EBal pf B4½	114½	114½	114½
150	ConG&EBal pfC(4)	106½	106½	106½
100	Cons Gas Ut	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	40½	40½	40½
300	Cons Ret Strs(½g)	5	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Cont Roll & Stl ⅝g	13¼	13¼	13¼
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	13½	13⅜	13½
400	Copper Range (3/40)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1700	Creole Pet (½a)	20¼	19½	19¾
100	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Cown Drug (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1900	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	14¼	13¾	14
300	Darby Pet (⅛g)	14¼	13¾	14¼
200	Dayton Rub (½g)	14½	14½	14⅞
100	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
300	Dejay Strs (.35e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Del Gray Ir	1	1	1
1000	DetMichStove(.10g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	DivcoTwinTrk(⅛e)	5	5	5
100	Dobeckmun	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Duke Power	74	74	74
300	Dura-Test	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Duval Tex Sul	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
200	Eagle Pich Ld	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
825	East G & Fdp(1½k)	31	30	30
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	57	57	57
50	East Sta Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	East Sta pf A	17	17	17
200	East Sug As pf(1¾k)	73½	37½	37½
500	Easy Wash MB(.e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
113	El Bond & Sh	5	4⅝	4⅞
2200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	65	62½	65
1500	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	60	59½	60
50	El P&L 2 pf A	18	18	18
1400	Emerson Elec (.10g)	7½	7⅛	7⅛
3500	Equity Corp	1	1	1
175	Equity $3 pf (1½)	27¾	27½	27¾
400	Fairchild Av (1e)	9½	9	9½
1100	Fairch Eng&Air (.2e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Falstaff Brew(.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
80	Fire As Phil (2a)	65	64	64
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	85½	85½	85½
700	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	19⅝	19¾
100	Ford M Can B (h1)	21	21	21
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Froedt G&M (.80)	12½	12½	12½
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Gen El Ltd (.341e)	12	12	12
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
30	Gen G&E pf B	91	91	91
100	Gen Share	1½	1½	1½
80	Gen Share pf (6d)	70	69	69½
10	Gen T&R pf (6)	105¼	105¼	105¼
200	Gilchrist (¼g)	6	6	6
800	Glen Alden Coal (.40g)	13⅜	13½	13⅝
100	Godchaux Sug B	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Gorth Inc pf (2)	38½	37½	38½
300	Grand Rap V (.40)	5	5	5
800	Gray Mfg	5	4¾	5
50	Gt A&P 1st pf	131	141	141
50	Gt Nor Pap	32	32	32
200	Greenf T & D (1e)	8	8	8
1300	Gulf Oil	43½	42½	42½
200	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
700	Heela Min (¼g)	7	7	7
200	Hewitt Rub (¼g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Heyden Chem	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
200	Hoe(R)& Co A	20½	20	20½
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9¾	9¾	9⅝
600	Humble Oil (⅜g)	77	77	77
800	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1200	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	5	5	5
800	Ill Iowa Pow	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6	6	6
800	Ill Iowa Pow pf (⅝k)	32⅞	32	32⅞
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h¼)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Imp Tb Brit (.392g)	20	20	20
300	Indus Finan vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Indus Finan pf	22⅜	21⅝	21¾
50	Ind Co of N Am	74¾	74¾	74¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	6	5¾	5⅞
1000	Int Indust	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Int Petrol (h1)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
300	Int S Rap B	1	⅞	⅞
200	Inters Pw Del pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Invest Roy (.04)	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Jacobs (FL)	4⅝	4½	4½
300	Ken-Rad&LA(3/4e)	13	12	13
100	Kennedy's (.80g)	7½	7⅛	7⅛
400	Kingston Prod (.10)	3	3	3

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
80	Lack RR NJ	28½	28½	28½
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13½	13¼	13⅜
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Lehigh C&N (.05e)	7½	7½	7½
700	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
900	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Long Is Lig	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Long Is L pf	34	33	34
800	Long Is L pf B	30¾	29½	30?
200	Loudon Pack	6½	6½	6½
1100	Louis L&E (.10g)	7	7	7
300	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
100	Mass Util Asso	1½	1½	1½
800	McCord Rad B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	McWill Dredg (⅛g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Mead John (3a)	145	145	145
1600	Merrit-C&S	7¾	7½	7⅝
100	Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
500	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mid St P Evie	1	1	1
800	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8	8	8
100	Midvale (⅝g)	31	31	31
200	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
300	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2	2	2
700	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
110	Montg Ward A (.7)	166	163	16
300	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6½	6	6
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
150	Muskeg P Ring(⅛g)	13	12½	12½
200	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nat City Lines (1)	18	18	18
1100	Nat Cont (1)	10½	10½	10½
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
60	Monarch M T (⅜g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
300	Molybdenum (⅛g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Nat Rub Mch (⅜g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
800	Navarro Oil (.30g)	18⅜	18	18⅜
50	NEAP 6% pf (2k)	37¼	37½	37¼
200	N J Zinc (½g)	43	42¾	43
30	NY Dk L 6% pf (6)	103	103	103
300	NY Shipb id sh (3e)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10	NY Wat Svc pf	46	46	46
1400	NiagHud Pow	2¾	2¼	2¼
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	69	69	69
1500	Niag Hud 4 war	1-128	1-128	1-128
600	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	11⅝	11½	11½
3000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Nor Sta Pw A	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
100	Novadel-Ag (3)	36½	36½	36½
100	Ogden Corp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30	Ohio Ed pf (6)	94½	94	94⅞
50	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	112¾	112½	112¾
700	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33¼	33	33½
70	Pac Lig pf (5)	108½	108	108½
30	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	86	86	86
1700	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Pkbrsbrg R&R (¼g)	14½	14½	14½
6000	Penbroad (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1800	Pa-Cen Air)	13⅝	11⅞	12
30	Pa P&L 67 pf (7	91½	91½	91½
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	86	86	86
1	Pharis T & R (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
2100	Phoenix Sec	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Phoen Sec pf (3)	50½	50½	50½
200	Pierce Govern (.90e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1100	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	17½	17½	17½
20	Pitts&Lake E (5½e)	85½	85½	85½
4000	Polaris Min (.03e)	1	1	1
200	Potrero Sugar	8½	8½	8¼
100	PrattdLam (.40g)	24½	24½	24½
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	11	11	11
20	Pub Sd P & L $ pf	109¼	109¼	109¼
200	Pub Sd P&L $6 pf	86⅝	85	85⅝
1000	RKO cpn war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
435	Rwy & Lgt Sec	10	9⅝	10
800	Raytheon Mfg	8⅛	8	8
200	Red Bank Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1000	Republic Avia	4	3⅞	4
200	Rice Stix D Gds	9	9	9
200	Richmond Rad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Rio Grande Val Cr vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Rome Cable (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Ryan Aero (.35e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1400	St.Regis Pap	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	St.ReginPaper(3½k)	128	128	128
1400	Sal Dome Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Schulte (DA)	1	1	1
25	Schulte (DA) pf	31	31	31
100	Scullin Stl (2)	11	11	11
200	Sec Corp Gen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Seiberling Rub (⅛g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
900	Sonotone (.05g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Sosa Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31	31	31
10	So N Eng Tel (3g)	115	115	115
200	Span & Gen reg	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stand Dredg (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	St Oil Ky (1)	16	16	16
3900	St Pow ⅜ Lt	¼	¼	¼
50	St Pow & L pf	40	40	40
300	Std Stl-Sprg	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
100	Starrett Corp vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Sterchi Br Stra	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Sterl Brew (.30e)	2¼	2¼	2
700	Sullivan Mach	17	16	16
900	Sunray Oil .10e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	Taggart Corp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1700	Technicolor	10	9½	9⅝
100	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	5	5	5
200	Tishman Realty	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Tob Prod Exp	4¼	3¾	4¼
20	Todd Shpyrs (½g)	62½	62½	62½
10	Toledi Edis 6 pf (6)	104½	104½	104½
300	Transwest Oil(.30e)	9	9	9
500	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Tubize Chat	38	37	38
200	Tubize Chat A	55½	54	55
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Ulen Realiz	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	9¾	9¾	9¾
4500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2000	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
1400	Unit Gas	1¾	1½	1½
250	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	120	119	120
300	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Unit Lt & P pf	39½	39½	39¾
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	68	67½	68
50	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
100	Unit Specialties	5¼	5¼	5¼

Dudley Believes N. E. To See Plenty of Golf

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the rest of the country is any criterion, New England will have plenty of golf this summer. So believes big Ed Dudley, President of the National P. G. A.

In Boston for a flying visit yesterday to address the New England Section's annual meeting at he Hotel Lenox, Dudley declared he sees no reason why golfers hereabouts should not be able to get in their rounds at the club.

"In the Southwest this winter," he declared, "play was just as big if not bigger than ever before. In California we ran a War Workers' tournament and had more than 800 entries. In the South golf held up. If these other sections of the country can keep going, so can New England.

Main Problem

"Of course," he pointed out, "the main problem is the ball. No ball—no play. And it is up to individual golfers to make certain of the supply by turning in their used golf balls to manufacturers for reprocessing. Right now there are millions of balls which are unfit for tournament play but which can be reconditioned for resale, and you would be surprised at the quality of the ones now being made."

Big Ed, the Georgia-born former pro who is now serving his third term as P. G. A. prexy, figured that the resorts may suffer this summer, but that clubs will do all right. Johnny Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, was quick to agree with him.

Not Unpatriotic

"Some of the resorts may not even have a pro," Corcoran said, "but clubs in metropolitan areas should have plenty of play, especially since Commissioner McNutt has announced it is not unpatriotic to play golf. Take here in the Metropolitan Boston area, for instance. Within a radius of 20 miles we have 67 clubs, most of whose members have formed car pooling plans. They have gas to use for pleasure, if they want, and part of their pleasure will be golf. And don't forget that if relaxation on the course makes a man more fit for his job the next day, golf is helping the war effort."

At the dinner in the evening, Dudley said that the P. G. A. is planning a series of matches to raise 30 ambulance units for the Red Cross, and that the association will sponsor—possibly with the help of the U. S. G. A.—another tournament in Chicago similar to last summer's Hale America championship.

"There may be a slight drop in mid-week golf," he concluded, "but week-end play will be bigger than ever. Just keep those golf balls rolling in."

Splitting the Fairways

Tom Mahan, President of the N. E. Section, said that certain tournaments would be carried on here as usual, such as the pro-pro, ladies-pro, pro-amateur, and the sectional championship. The pro-amateur affairs, previously held on Mondays, will be held on Sundays to avoid interference with war work.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gene Andersen came up from Oyster Harbors to report that his course has been in use for three weeks. "Only bad feature has been the weather," he said. "But you should see the daisies in bloom on the ninth fairway." Gene believes the Cape vacation spot will have a good summer, one of the few resorts to be so fortunate.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dudley, incidentally, plays little tournament golf nowadays. In the past, however, he was on three Ryder Cup teams and won many sectional titles, including the Los Angeles, Utah, and Pennsylvania opens. He is considered among the best swingers in the game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Few manufacturers had exhibits at the Lenox yesterday, a striking contrast to former years. All made the same plea—turn in used golf balls. One representative said that the supply of clubs and accouterments should be ample for this season, even though manufacture of golf equipment stopped a year ago. "The demand is not as large and pros are not taking on so much stock as they have in the past," he said.

♪ ♪ ♪

Corcoran disclosed that the M. G. A. will release its tournament schedule in about three weeks. It will not be as long as usual, but John thinks that many clubs will retain the continuity of their invitation and open affairs.

Pinehurst Golf Courses Kept Busy This Spring

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frank Craven, back from a short trip to Pinehurst, says that golf play down there the last few weeks has been terrific. Donald Ross, President of the Pinehurst Country Club, now in his 43rd year at the North Carolina resort, had planned to get through the season with only the No. 1 and No. 2 courses in play; but the visitors flocked in like a human flood, and to accommodate them he had to open up the No. 3, and even then all three courses have been crowded.

There is one answer to skeptics with a gloomy viewpoint on the outlook for golf while the war lasts. True enough, the pessimists might retort that Pinehurst is not a criterion, in that its patrons for the most are golfers, and that this season the resort has been getting abnormal patronage because of the number of northerners who did not take their annual pilgrimages to points further South. We'll know more about the whole thing in short order, for most of the local clubs will open up their home tournament seasons next Saturday, and a week end of favorable weather, followed by a semi-holiday on Monday, will give a measurable line on local prospects.

Boston Colony

The colony of Bostonians at Pinehurst this spring has been notably large. The annual "Boston Golf Party," originated by Seward M. Paterson of Brae-Burn, has 52 starters. This long-time enthusiast seems to be holding his own extremely well as the years advance, for it was only a short time ago that he won the James Barber Memorial Trophy with a 78—10—68.

The two major tournaments that Pinehurst has staged recently have been unusually interesting. One was the restricted North and South open won by Bobby Cruickshank, of which we wrote in some detail. The other was the women's North and South, which was won by Dorothy Kirkby of Atlanta, Ga., with a final 5 and 3 victory over Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., over the 36-hole route.

While this year's field in the women's North and South was not up to normal standards in playing strength, lacking the presence of such headliners as Louise Suggs, last year's winner, and Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, several times winner, as well as a former national champion, it did have as starters Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Peggy Kirk, Rollins College girl who in the recent women's Palm Beach invitation led that field with a 78.

No Difficulty

It was not so much the winning of this latest North and South that is so striking about Dorothy Kirby's latest triumph, as the manner in which she accomplished it. She led the field in the qualifying round with a 78, on the stiffened No. 1 course, wherein she spreadeagled the field, for Miss Crum and Mrs. Vare were tied for second. In none of her matches did Miss Kirby have the slightest difficulty, so that the feature, really, was the consistency of her scoring, including her 37 home in the qualifying round; a 38 out and start of 4, 3, 5, 3 home in the semifinals, holing a niblick approach for an eagle to wind up the match on the thirteenth, and a 35 out in one of her other rounds.

That kind of golf puts the Georgia girl in a comparable class, on the East Coast, with Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias on the West, both starting the season great guns. It also calls attention to the fact that Atlanta, Ga., may have another great champion in the offing, if we ever get around again to nationals.

There was Bobby Jones—remember him?—and Charlie Yates, who won the 1938 British amateur. And even before Bobby Jones, as a national and international champion, there was Alexa Stirling, now Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Canada, who won our women's national three times and was the hold-over champion, it so happens, during the last world war.

Less Time

It took Alexa less time to reach the top, once she had started in the national field, than it did Bobby. Her first appearance was in 1914, at Nassau, L. I., the year Mrs. H. A. Jackson won her second title. Alexa was only 17, hair down her back, sparkling eyes and a game which won her instant attention. The next year, at Onwentsia, in Illinois, she went to the semi-finals before she was beaten by Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck at the 22nd hole, the most protracted match ever played in the women's nationals up to that time. Her third venture was right here at Belmont, in 1916, and that time she won the title. She repeated in 1919 when the nationals were resumed, won again in 1920, was beaten in the 1921 final and as late as 1925 she set a new low mark in qualification, to that time, of 77, at the St. Louis Country Club.

Miss Kirby will find it difficult to achieve any such record as that. Her record in nationals has not been up to prophecies of a few years back, especially after her grand showing in 1939, when she went to the final at Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn., there losing to Betty Jameson, after having previously beaten Deborrah Verry, Jane Cothran, Dorothy Traung and Charlotte Glutting.

Cleveland Leads Amateur Boxers

Cleveland's well-rounded boxing team, pre-tournament favorite, will lead the way into the semifinals and finals of the national amateur championships at the Garden tonight, having qualified six of its seven-man outfit. Three of the Middle Westerners are defending champions, Leroy Jackson in the 118-pound class, Samson Powell, 160, and Bob Foxworth, 175.

Three members of the New England delegation survived yesterday's action, Toni Peppi, 112; Romeo Paris, 135, and Corp. Ray D'Amico, 160. Tonight's action will begin at 7:30.

Pike Joins RCAF

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Officials of the Royal Canadian Air Force recruiting office announce that Alfie Pike, former member of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has enlisted.

A Bruin Wins in England

Associated Press from Royal Canadian Air Force

Corp. Woody Dumart Is Honored

Dumart, of Kitchener, Ont., and former star left wing of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League (left), receives a trophy emblematic of the hockey championship of the Royal Canadian Air Force bomber group in Great Britain. Air Vice-Marshal G. E. Brookes is making the award. Dumart is physical training instructor and captain of the team representing Wing Commander H. M. Carscallen's Wellington Bomber Squadron.

Huskies Begin Title Defense Next Saturday

Coach Foxy Flumere of Northeastern University's baseball team today announced eight of the nine starters for the opener with Rhode Island State Saturday at Kingston. This game will mark the start of the New England Conference season, in which Northeastern is defending champion.

Flumere picked Russ Washburn, star football, basketball and baseball freshman from Fairfield, Maine, to pitch against the Rams. Washburn and Jackie Cunha, hurler for the State championship Arlington High team, are the top pitchers, and Cunha is likely to hurl against Boston College at Huntington Field, Brookline, next Tuesday.

Only four veterans remain from the powerful team that Herb Gallagher coached last spring to victories over Rhode Island, Harvard, Colby, Lowell Textile, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Worcester Tech, and Boston College. They are Gabe Connors, Framingham, center field; Mike Azzone, Belmont, second base; Fred Pearce, Milton, left field, and Ed Sakovitz, Framingham, first base. Connors hit for .500, but he was up only eight times. Azzone batted for .349; Pearce, .257, and Sakovitz, .253.

Bob Johnston, Watertown freshman, has a definite margin over Irving Dennis, New Bedford, for the catching spot. Bob Otenti, Framingham, will be at third base, and Bob Petrini, Boston Latin freshman, will be in right field. The only position not filled is shortstop, where Flumere is still undecided between Walter Hurley of Newton and Russ Stiles of Roxbury.

Four More Stars Send Entries For Annual Marathon

Four more runners who finished in the first 10 last April have sent in their entries for next Sunday's 47th annual B. A. A. Marathon, bringing the total number of entries to 46.

They include Bill Steiner of the Millrose A. A., who was seventh; Mike O'Hara, U. S. Navy and Millrose, eighth; Coxswain Lloyd Bairstow, U. S. C. G., and B. A. A., ninth; and Joe Kleinerman, Millrose, 10th.

Only two runners finishing in the first 10 last year and missing to date this year are Joe Smith of Medford, the winner, and Don Heinicke of Baltimore, who was fourth. Smith has not been heard from as to his intentions, but Heinicke is expected to be on hand when the race gets under way.

Brown Plans Full Schedule of Golf, Baseball, Tennis

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13 (AP)—Brown University plans a full schedule of summer baseball, tennis and golf as well as an eight-game football schedule, Walter H. Snell, director of athletics announced last night.

The Bruins already have seven football games, scheduled, five with major opponents. Oct. 16 is open, but the Nov. 20 date is expected to be filled shortly. The schedule:

Oct. 2, Holy Cross at Worcester; 9, Springfield at Providence; 23, Rhode Island State at Providence; 30, Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 6, Yale at New Haven; 13, Harvard at Cambridge; 20, to be announced; 25, Colgate at Providence.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Draft board revealed that Pete Reiser, Brooklyn outfielder, had been re-classified 1A.

Three Years Ago

Cornelius Warmerdam bettered world pole vault record, clearing 15 feet in Pacific Coast triangular meet.

Five Years Ago

Elroy Robinson, holder of world 880-yard mark at 1:49.6, retired from competition because of an ankle injury.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What About Next Spring?

The other day this column innocently pointed out that, in the humble opinion of the big-league ball player, spring training in the North is . . . to be blunt . . . a flop. As a wartime measure, of an emergency nature, it is doing its job, this so-called noble experiment. The boys already are running and throwing and swinging through nine-inning ball games. And they are still able to get up off the bench and walk away after the final out.

But there can be no mistaking the attitude of the ball player. He wants to go back to the South at the first opportunity. He wants to go back where, under a boiling sun, he can take more time getting his arm, legs and batting eyes tuned to a major pitch. The athletes I talked with were unanimously . . . 100 per cent . . . in agreement. Not one said that it would be all right with him if the club continued training in the North after the war.

Pilots Speak

However, it seems the tale, as printed here, aroused a mild stir in certain quarters. One friend actually accused me of writing it simply because, like the rest of the newspaper crowd, I was disturbed at not being able to go South this spring. Too, the following day a couple of big-league managers came forth with praise for the fine condition of their players, thanks to this wartime spring plan. Club owners were also heard to support their pilots in this contention.

Earl Hilligan, the popular young American League Service Bureau writer who edits the league's handy "Red Book," recently completed a tour of his circuit's camps, reporting that managers told him the ball players are in better shape and further advanced in training than they were a year ago in sunny Florida and California. Earl also reports that the average attendance in the few exhibition games played to date is well above what the resort cities have offered in the past.

Players Ready

Almost no time at all was lost this spring because of bad weather. When it was too chilly or it rained, the boys simply picked up their jackets and bats and hiked into a cage, there to carry on uninterrupted in a still, even temperature, unbothered by the elements. As near as one can determine at this time, the men in the uniforms of the 16 major teams are physically ready for opening day . . . or will be when that date rolls around next week.

It is obvious, therefore, that the players do not see eye-to-eye with the clubs, and their managers. Whether or not the men who play the game will be able to convert their bosses in the week ahead, remains to be seen. A lot depends upon the condition the athletes are able to maintain through the heat of the pennant races. A few benched regulars, because of quick starts or long throws in the early stages of the season, could change the minds of the pilots in a hurry. Then, of course, there is always the chance the players will swing over to the other side.

It will be interesting to see who, at this early hour, called the eventual turn of the future.

Talk about the future of spring training may be somewhat premature, however, if you believe what you hear. Several big leaguers and critics already are predicting that baseball will probably stagger through '43, but most certainly will not walk to the starting line in '44.

The situation in all professional sports, it seems, has reached the point where speculating beyond the approaching week is out of order.

Cards Release Three

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals have released Elwin "Preacher" Roe and George Dockins, southpaw pitchers, to Columbus, and Dain Clay, outfielder, to Rochester.

Roe, who won six and lost 11 with Columbus last year, was released outright. Dockins and Clay were given options subject to 24-hour recalls.

Best Backstroker —By Pap'

Harry HOLIDAY
THE MICHIGAN ACE SCORED A STUNNING UPSET BY WINNING THE NATIONAL A.A.U. BACK-STROKE TITLE
I'LL TRY BACK-STROKE OR DIVING
HE TURNED TO BACK-STROKE SWIMMING AFTER HE FAILED TO MAKE HIS PREP SCHOOL TEAM IN FREE-STYLE
NO HARD FEELINGS !!
HOLIDAY BROKE THE LONG STRING OF VICTORIES ADOLPH KIEFER HAD PILED UP IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS

Harry Holiday, Michigan's 19-year-old sophomore giant, leaped into the spotlight when he upset Adolph Kiefer to win the National A. A. U. 150-yard backstroke title. It was Kiefer's first defeat in more than eight years of championship competition covering something like 250 races.

As evidence that Holiday's triumph over the perennial backstroke champion was not of the "fluke" variety, there is his winning time of 1:32.8, a performance that clipped half a second off Kiefer's pool record. Only Kiefer himself has beaten that time. On two other occasions this year the Michigan ace improved on Kiefer's records.

Holiday looks the part of an aquatic champion. Standing five inches over the six-foot mark and weighing 200 pounds, he is impressive in and out of the water. A lesser man might have become discouraged and quit the sport before he found his real niche. He started out as a freestyle swimmer, but when he failed to make the team at Mercersburg Academy, he turned to the backstroke event. He may eventually turn out to be a great champion. The victory over a great champion like Kiefer should give him a great inspiration lift. He has his work cut out for him if he aspires to erase many of the marks set by Kiefer.

Giants Still Want to Get Big Catcher

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That Ernie Lombardi-to-the-Giants rumor is loud and clear again. This time the signal comes from New York. The situation at the moment is this:

The Braves offered to trade their holdout catcher and the National League's leading 1942 batter to the Giants for two players described by President Horace Stoneham of the New York club as regulars. Stoneham refused to make the deal because "Mel Ott is in no position to part with the men the Braves want."

However, it seems highly probable that negotiations are continuing and that the Giants are the aggressors, as Ott is badly in need of a hitting catcher. The manager lost his best man when Harry Danning went into the Army.

Not Jurges

According to New York critics, Ott's "regulars" are Bill Jurges, Mickey Witek, Sid Gordon, Buster Maynard, Babe Barna, Hugh Poland, Joe Orengo and, of course, Ott himself. It is a cinch that Mel would not part with Jurges, his shortstop. That leaves the Braves' demands centered on the others. It seems likely that Bob Quinn wants fielders, not pitchers.

The Giants have publicly announced themselves as willing to pay the salary Lombardi demands, which is rumored in the vicinity of $15,000. Too, Stoneham wants New York fans to know that he is willing to go up to $50,000 in cash for the big catcher. But, as Casey Stengel has always said, you can't play a $50,000 check in the outfield. The Braves wisely are holding out for players who can help Stengel's infield or outfield.

Ross Hitting

However, the Braves' outfield is looking better by the hour, and chiefly because your old friend Chet Ross is pounding the ball in all directions. Apparently completely over the ankle injury which held him back in '41 and '42, after a good freshman year in '40, the big left fielder figures to be the key man of Stengel's offense this time. If he hits, the Braves will win.

Stengel already has said that Al Javery will open the season here against the new Phillies a week from tomorrow. Al has done well to push himself ahead of Jim Tobin and his knuckler. The boys traveling with the club insist that Javery will shortly be one of the leading pitchers in the league. He lost 13 games last season, five by one run and four others in which his mates were shut out.

Sox at Fenway

The Red Sox are enjoying their stay at Fenway Park, and many of them are looking at the place for the first time. Ford Garrison, for instance, lost no time getting himself accustomed to center field. While the squad was hustling through batting practice yesterday afternoon, the Fort Worth rookie had Coach Frank Shellenback hit fungos . . . both high and low . . . for about an hour. In fact, Frank wanted to quit long before his pupil. "This boy is wearing me out," said the coach, swinging under a new ball.

Manager Joe Cronin, too, wanted to talk about Garrison. "I had planned to alternate Garrison in center field with the other fellow (Tom McBride)," Joe told me. "But Ford won't let me. You should have seen the catch he made in Plainfield!"

Cronin says that all of his pitchers are in shape except young Lou Lucier. "But he tells me he had the same trouble with his arm last spring, and got over it in a hurry," Cronin said.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . This incident gives you an idea of the good team spirit prevailing within the new Red Sox. After catching batting practice for better than half an hour yesterday, Coach Larry Woodall stepped out from behind the plate to take a rest. It is a tiresome, thankless job which no one is anxious to do. However, almost before the coach could drop his mask to the ground, young Roy Partee was on the spot, ready to take over . . . The Braves have released outfielders Tom Neill, Nick Rhabe and Bill Reardon, infielder Charley Aickley and pitcher Hatfield McCroskey to their Hartford farm in the Eastern League . . . The Sox and Braves should attract a good crowd to Fenway Sunday, if the weather is right.

No Golf Tourneys In Nutmeg State

ORANGE, Conn., April 13 (AP)—The Connecticut State Golf Association will sponsor no tournaments in 1943 because of "existing emergencies" related to the war effort.

Robert D. Pryde, Secretary-Treasurer of the association, notified members yesterday that the annual State amateur, father-and-son, and junior championships had been canceled, along with a number of one-day tournaments.

The subject of invitation events was left to the discretion of the sponsor club.

Reds Will Return

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Cincinnati Red officials said that because cancellation of the contest scheduled with the Cleveland Indians at Fort Benjamin Harrison had disappointed so many soldiers, the Reds would return to the Army camp June 9 for an exhibition.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 12

Philadelphia 6, Washington (A) 2 (called end of fifth). All others canceled.

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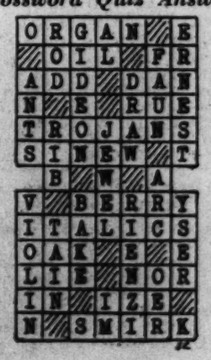
Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

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AGENTS for
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Have Lunch at
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Morning Refreshment Lunch
Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is OUR ONLY ADDRESS

KENDAL, MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
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DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
23/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued from previous page)

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We Stock Monitor Advertised Items including
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Highest Quality and Efficient Service
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Pies a Speciality
All Kinds of Cakes and Pastries
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Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
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241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
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Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
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Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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TEL. BRIDGETON 3610

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Distinctive Flowers
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Classical and Popular
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220/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 161/163 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
60 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0486

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Coats of Arms of United Nations

Eighth of a series of thirty articles explaining the symbols of the United Nations

By Margaret Whittemore

8—Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia features on its coat of arms some of the plants and animals indigenous to that continent. The shield itself is supported by a kangaroo and an emu, the latter a large ostrich-like bird with neck and most of the head feathered. The kangaroo was discovered in Australia by the explorer Captain James Cook, English navigator, on June 22, 1770. A native shrub, the golden wattle, makes a decorative background for these creatures.

Above the shield is a seven-pointed star of gold, resting on a blue and gold wreath. The large star of Australia had originally six points, representing the six Federated States, but in 1908 the number of points was increased to seven in recognition of the Northern Territory.

The shield itself, with its ermine border, is divided into six parts. The first is the badge of New South Wales, a St. George's cross of red on a silver field, with a lion of the British Empire on the intersection and four golden stars of eight points each on the arms. The State of Victoria is represented by a blue field bearing the constellation of the Southern Cross, with the royal crown of the Empire above. The stars are as follows: one eight-pointed, two of seven points, one of six, and one of five. This constellation which never sets in the skies over Australia, makes a strong appeal to the people south of the equator. The explorer, Baron von Humboldt, said that in the solitude of the seas it was hailed as a friend from whom he and his companions had long been separated.

In the third section of the shield is the badge of Queensland—a blue Maltese Cross bearing the crown of the Empire on the intersection. The eight points of this famous Maltese Cross are supposed to represent the eight Beatitudes. For South Australia there is the white-backed piping shrike perched on a red and green wreath. The badge of Western Australia is the celebrated black swan. Great interest attaches to this bird, considered for many centuries to be an impossibility. The Dutch navigator, Willem de Vlaming, visiting the west coast of Zuidland (Southland) on January 6, 1697, sent two of his boats to explore an estuary. There his crews saw at first two and then more black swans, of which they caught four, taking two of them alive to Batavia. Swan River, where they were found, is the most important stream of the thriving colony of West Australia, which has adopted this bird as it armorial symbol. A red lion on a white field serves as the badge of Tasmania. These indicate the six Federated States of Australia.

(Tomorrow: Greece)

In Lighter Vein

Complicated

Private John R. Mohr received a letter from his wife, in which she said, "Honey, I'm sending along a box of cookies I made for you." Private Mohr waited a few days, then a week, for the cookies. Then, still cookieless, he wrote his wife and told her how delicious the cookies were. They'll be here any day, he figured. Fourteen days later, the wife wrote Private Mohr, explained the cookies had been burned in the baking and had never been sent out . . . "and who, WHO else is sending you cookies?" —Camp Bowie (Texas) Blade.

An Objective

An old man, away up in the Ozarks was giving his summary of the war situation. "If the Japs ever git t' this side o' the water," he concluded, "this here town will be the fust one that will be bombed!"

"Hardly," objected a Legionnaire, "this town is a long way from the coast."

"Sure, it'll be bombed," persisted the prophet, "it's the county seat, ain't it?" — American Legion Monthly.

From Five Up

"Why is it that so many women will persist in making themselves five years younger than they really are?" asks a playwright.

Perhaps it's because they didn't learn to count until they were five. —Exchange.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: "How are you going to get her back on an allowance?" asked the voice on the bus, "after she's been on a pay roll at 70 bucks?"

Milwaukee Journal: They say the American slang used by Jap patrols to mislead our troops is, as a rule, slightly out of date. Nothing arouses a livelier skepticism in the modern marine than a cheery "skidoo!" from the perfect stranger.

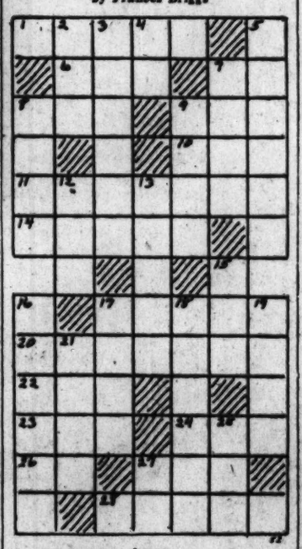
Technique

Keesler Field (Miss.) News

He gets 'em—with the sugar he brings from the mess hall!"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What musical instrument might have a pedal board?
6—What would you expect from a gusher?
7—What was nationality of Jean Simeon Chardin, painter (abbr.)?
8—To find the sum of.
9—What is first name of old Mr. Tucker in certain well-known song?
10—European herb.
11—Agamemnon's Greeks battled whom in a famous legendary war?
14—A tendon is what?
17—What is any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp?
20—What is a style of printed type that most closely approximates handwriting?
22—What tree furnishes tanning materials?
23—To be situated.
24—Trondhjem (now Trondheim) was ancient capital of what country (abbr.)?
26—Within.
27—What is a suffix used to form verbs?
28—An affected smile is what?

Down

2—What is a measure of 5½ yards?
3—What judges of Israel relieved people from Midianites?
4—Symbol for aluminium is what?
5—What is first name of author of "For Whom the Bell Tolls"?
7—Demoiselle is compared to pixies of what mythological figure in Hawthorne's tale?
8—Leaf cutters might be what creatures?
9—Draftsmen do what?
12—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
15—"Consistency, thou are a ——."
18—What is a portion of a curved line?
16—Efrem Zimbalist plays what musical instrument?
17—To cook in a dry heat.
18—What opera by Wagner is founded on novel by Bulwer-Lytton?
19—What is a river of France and Belgium?
21—Thin tin plate is what?
25—Over (poetic).
27—What is a plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Helped Each Other

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Money doesn't grow in head lettuce, so Mrs. Lillian Stoddart was amazed when she began to peel the outer leaves from the lettuce she just had brought home—and peeled off a $50 bill.

She returned to the market and told the operator she would leave the bill with her mother-in-law, who would be home all day, and the owner could have it if he could identify it.

Soon afterward a sailor called on the elder Mrs. Stoddart. He said he was Tim Morris and had just come ashore and had gone to the market to buy fruit. He had taken out his money, which included two $50 bills, and had dropped one. He said he had searched the neighborhood for the money because he had to have it to pay his income tax.

Mrs. Stoddart was convinced.

"You're luckier than I am," she told the sailor. "I lost my bag a few days ago, but couldn't find a trace of it. It had my glasses in it, too, and some money and some valuable personal effects."

"If it was a brown purse with the initial 'S' on it," he said, "you'll find it at the creamery on the corner. I ran across it while scouting around for my $50."

A Verse for Today . . .

I have called upon thee, for thou wilt hear me, O God.—Ps. 17:6

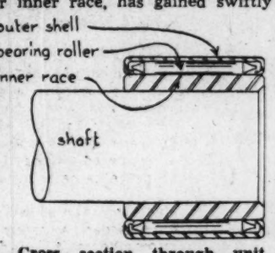
Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by "Needle Bearings"?

Needle bearings may be described as a special kind of roller bearings. They differ from the conventional roller bearings in that they are usually more slender—needle-like; and in that the rolls are not spaced by bearing retainers or by separators.

There are three variations in the method of use of needle bearings. The rolls may be used alone, without auxiliary races or retaining members; in a unit type installation (such as the one manufactured by the Torrington Company), which comprises a thin cylindrical, surface-hardened outer shell surrounding and retaining the rolls; and a type composed of heavy, through-hardened races with auxiliary shoulders or rings fastened to these races.

The needle type of bearing, making use of a large number of small-diameter rolls surrounding a shaft or inner race, has gained swiftly in popularity with automotive, aeronautical, and industrial engineers in the past ten years, as compared to the roller type of bearing using a retainer or spacer for the rolls.



Cross section through unit type installation needle bearing.

Several advantages are claimed for needle-type bearings. For instance, where the outside diameter is kept small, no more space is required for them than for a plain bushing. The needle-bearing rollers, revolving on their own axis, constantly bring up new lubricant to form a protective film between the bearing and the shaft. They make possible taking advantage of the antifriction qualities of loose rolls about a shaft. And a needle bearing will not score or mar the surface of the shaft about which it revolves, as does a plain bushing. Consequently the needle bearing maintains a lower coefficient of friction, while that of a plain bearing or an unground ball or roller-type bearing increases rapidly with wear.

Needle bearings have many applications in the aircraft industry because of their load capacity with economies both in space required and in weight of the bearing unit and of the surrounding members, and their low coefficient of friction.

W. P. Keasbey

Canine Hero

Associated Press

Meet three-year old Dorene Forslund of St. Louis, Mo., and her faithful pet, Mike, an Irish setter. Mike pulled her off a street car track as the car approached the spot where she was playing. The dog grabbed the girl's dress and pulled her to safety.

Daily Anecdote

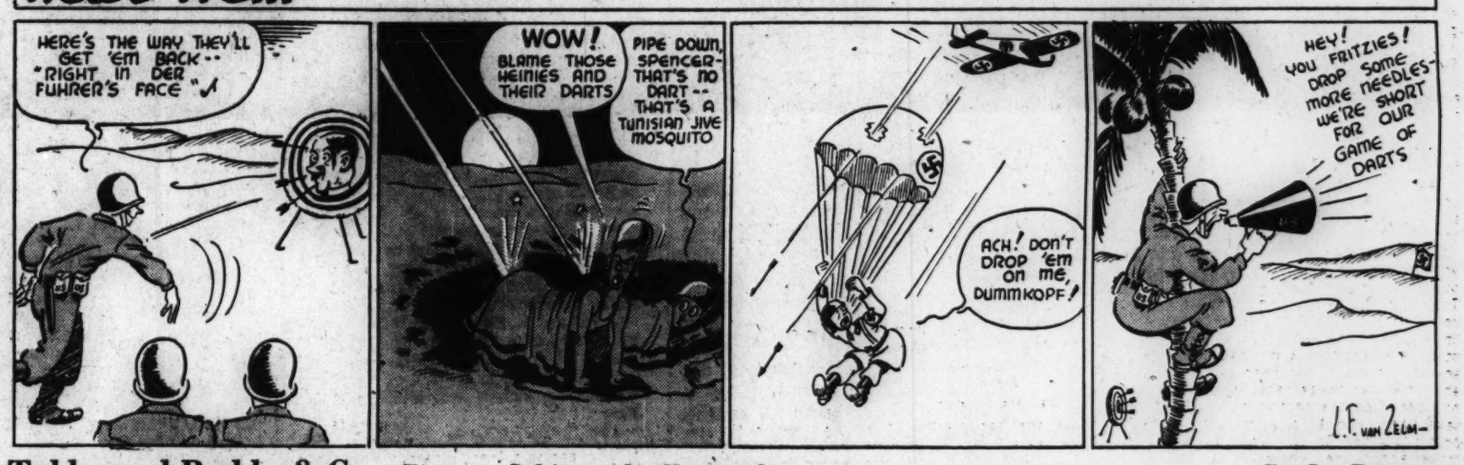
He's an Englishman!

One day Rudyard Kipling was cornered in his club by a notorious boor, who proceeded to belabor the famous author with fifteen minutes of argument in favor of Bacon's authorship of Shakespeare's plays.

"Now, sir," concluded the Baconite, "I think even you cannot doubt that it was Bacon who wrote those plays."

"Indeed?" exclaimed Kipling, "that may be, but really, what difference does it make so long as it was an Englishman?"

NEWS ITEM — NAZIS DROP DARTS ON YANKS IN TUNISIAN NIGHT BOMBINGS BUT OUR BOYS JUST LAUGH AT THEM.


HERE'S THE WAY THEY'LL GET 'EM BACK-- "RIGHT IN DER FUHRER'S FACE"
WOW! BLAME THOSE HEINIES AND THEIR DARTS
PIPE DOWN, SPENCER-THAT'S NO DART -- THAT'S A TUNISIAN JIVE MOSQUITO
ACH! DON'T DROP 'EM ON ME, DUMMKOPF!
HEY! YOU FRITZIES! DROP SOME MORE NEEDLES WE'RE SHORT FOR OUR GAME OF DARTS
L.F. van Zelm

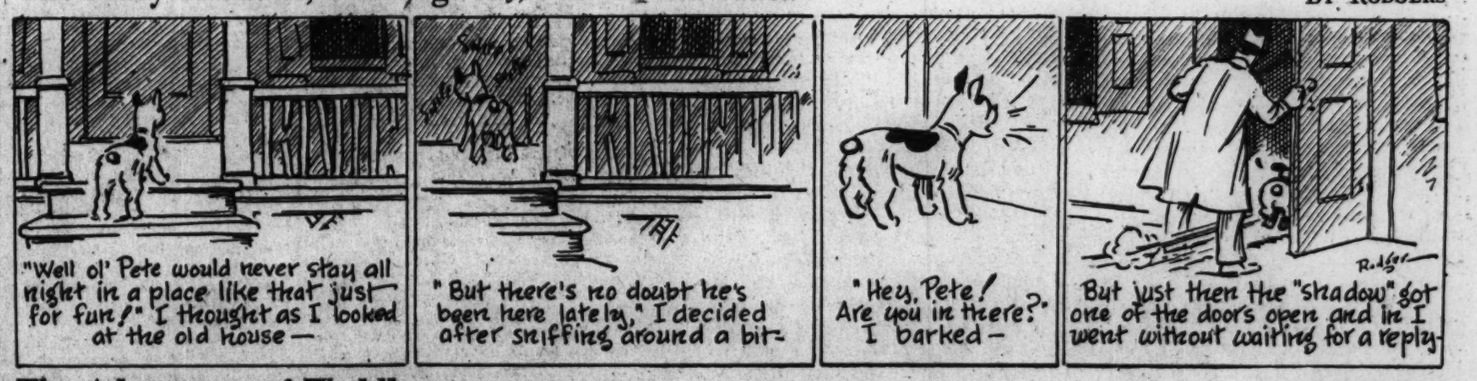
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Time to Cultivate the Hammock*

By Le Pelley

Hmm... TOMATOES ARE DOING NICELY
PEAS ARE ALL PLANTED... TWO ROWS —
FERTILIZER IS ALL ON — NOW WHAT ELSE ?? LET'S SEE IF I CAN THINK OF THE REST —
AH YES — THE REST !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey, Pete! Are You There?*

By Rodgers


"Well ol' Pete would never stay all night in a place like that just for fun!" I thought as I looked at the old house—
"But there's no doubt he's been here lately," I decided after sniffing around a bit—
"Hey, Pete! Are you in there?" I barked—
But just then the "shadow" got one of the doors open and in I went without waiting for a reply—

The Adventures of Waddles—*No End in Sight*

By The Hagers

Said Lilly Duck, "I'd like to hear About the trip you took this year."
I started in, when Juno Duck, Miss Lilly's mother, cried, "What luck!
You'll be the first to hear my Theme With Variations. It's extreme!"
At Variation Forty-eight I rose and made another date.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Fire Engine at Least

A nation can drift into the gravest national decisions without benefit of trumpets. While the American people are absorbed in war news from North Africa or New Guinea they are losing touch with a less spectacular but no less vital struggle that can make victory mean much or little. This is the fight in the United States Senate over the Win-the-Peace resolution.

Now the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill plan is not the only chance for Americans to prevent another world war. But it does offer them the simplest opportunity they have had to make the basic decision to police the peace. Also it is the most clear-cut instrument for releasing peace plans from the threat of a Senate rejection such as wrecked President Wilson's hopes.

The resolution has been sent to Senator Connally's subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. What happens to it there depends in large measure on how clearly the people see the issue and how forcefully they make their views known to their senators. Enemies would sidetrack it for a less forthright form of words. Others, who recognize that some kind of world security system must be organized to deal with the flames of aggression, want to wait and see what shape this fire department will take.

In effect they say, "Is this going to be merely a volunteer outfit with national forces operating in their own neighborhoods, or is it to be a professional organization, with the engine manned by a regular crew of men drawn from all parts of the community?" Now it may be too early to count on the forming of a real international police or fire department. It is quite possible that bucket-brigades will have to be called out. But plans for getting them out quicker and for buying at least one fire engine should be the minimum result of experiences with two world-wide conflagrations.

Even such moderate plans will not be made unless the American people insist, They must say that mere generalities about "international co-operation" will not suffice. They must be ready to send men to North Africa and New Guinea to put out little fires if they don't want to send them again after globe-girdling flames have licked at their own house. And if the fire department is to be organized better than last time, the American people will have soon to make plain their purpose by demanding from the Senate some declaration along the lines of the Win-the-Peace resolution.

"Peace hath her victories . . ."

As the multitude of books, artieles, and speeches about Thomas Jefferson's 200th anniversary are tending to indicate, his life and works had so many facets that merely to catalogue them requires a volume. No wonder, then, that a certain less dramatic period in his life is often overlooked. Yet, his activities during this particular period offer inspiration and comfort to many today who love liberty and desire to fight for it, but who are compelled for one reason or another to carry on with remoter tasks at home.

We refer to the period immediately after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, when Jefferson, 33 and able, but not a military man, was forced to turn from the big affairs of the burgeoning Nation, and from the land and sea battles, and go home to care for his babies and his ailing wife.

At home in Virginia he found a backwardness in clinging to slavery, a lag in education because the rich would not contribute to the schooling of the poor, a persistence in the old English custom of handing down estates only to the oldest sons. He found the legal code, particularly the criminal laws, barbarous. Religious freedom was nonexistent. Baptists could be arrested for their preachings, Quakers could be pilloried, Unitarians could be jailed and their children taken from them. Heretics could be burned.

Deciding that liberty, like charity, might best begin at home, Jefferson, in the war years, set about making home a better place for the boys to come back to. He introduced reform laws in the Virginia Legislature and saw many of them pass, and all of them start people thinking.

This practical service also helped Jefferson gain the tolerance and patience that reformers need in meeting the obstructions and delays that seem to arise in their path. At the same time, stronger foundations were given his democratic aspirations.

Thus, though absent from the battlefield, Jefferson served his family, his State and his Nation well, while quietly preparing himself for the greater opportunities that came with peace.

Drafting Fathers

The draft reclassification orders, and accompanying statement, just issued by Manpower Commissioner McNutt usefully clear away many of the doubts and contradictions surrounding this question in recent weeks. His arithmetic is inexorable. All men between 18 and 38 are now on warning that their individual contribution to the war matters more than their dependency status.

This is hard, but it is war. No other major warring Nation grants deferments because of dependency. In fact, looking back, and cutting through the confusions that have sometimes obscured the picture, it appears that the American mobilization has been remarkably orderly and efficient. Men have been taken where the family and economic foundations of the society would be hurt least. And this has been done without impairing the physical quality level of the class inducted; indeed, the reverse.

But, now, the need to bring the services to a total of 10,800,000 men compels cutting into the hitherto protected classes. The somber aspects of war are becoming clearer and sharper to additional millions of American homes.

Mr. McNutt's announced plan meets the principal constructive suggestions —including those of the Kilday bill— made for this next step in mobilization, except for a provision that quotas be pooled on a State-wide basis, so that other classes are completely exhausted before fathers are drafted. This should be done now.

We Have Progressed

One sure sign of progress in the democracies since the first world war is the absence of hysteria concerning literature and the fine arts. German music continues to hold its proper place on our concert programs. Japanese painting and sculpture retain their merited esteem in museum collections.

The British royal family's decision that Princess Elizabeth should continue studying "the language of Schiller and Goethe" is the only one to be expected during this period of development. That type of national hatred which, from 1914 to 1918, deprived the Allied publics of much that was enriching and elevating, is as stupid as Nazi racial hallucinations.

The more languages our children learn the better for them. Translations of literature are never quite the same as the original. Poetry in particular undergoes a change. The metrical structures of one language can seldom be duplicated in another, even if a precise literal conversion is achieved.

Apart from the cultural advantage of tongues there is a practical side to the subject. If more English and American visitors to the Continent, in the years between wars, had been familiar with such languages as German, they might have become far better informed than they were of what was going on. The children of tomorrow will be making week-end Atlantic flights and linguistic knowledge will more and more serve as passport and protection.

Bolivia at War

Bolivia's executive decree that a state of war exists against the Axis not only adds the twelfth Latin-American country to the fighting Allies, but discloses a bizarre aspect of South American politics.

President Peñaranda and his Cabinet have acted while the Bolivian Congress was not in session. Under the Constitution, only Congress can declare war. In a strictly legal interpretation, it therefore might be argued that Bolivia is not at war. Yet the President's supporters hold a majority in Congress that could supply the missing constitutional link. Demetrio Canelos, President of the Chamber of Deputies, acknowledges as much, although he criticizes the act of the executive branch.

On the broader issue of why President Peñaranda has decreed war, Señor Canelos is quoted as charging the Government with playing internal politics.

Seen objectively, Bolivia's position may be shifting under the sweep of broader currents. Brazilian diplomacy has been directed toward bringing more South American countries into the war. Countries that go all the way expect fuller aid from the United States now and after the war. Wording of the Presidential decree indicated that this latter factor carried weight.

Bolivia is landlocked. Its entrance into the war has economic and diplomatic effects more than military potentials.

One of the most heartrending sights of the times is that of a couple of senior co-eds dividing a "sandwich date" with a freshman and pretending it's lots of fun.

Our Readers Say—

The Working Week

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The unnecessary absence of workers from war production jobs, and the growing danger of inflation, are two of the most serious internal problems confronting our country today. While both seem to be the cause of considerable confusion of ideas, they seem subject to easy solution if considered in a logical manner, without the bias of politics or special privilege.

I believe that an overwhelming majority of our people, nearly all of whom have a dear one serving in the armed forces, would approve of the following plan, when shown that it is both helpful to our war effort and national economy and also of lasting future benefit to them.

First—All time over forty hours per week to be paid for, not in cash, but in war bonds and stamps, not redeemable for the duration.

Second—Such overtime shall be at the rate of time and a half, not as a right, but as a reward or bonus for no absenteeism during the week. If the full week of forty-eight hours (or more, depending on local conditions) is not worked, then the overtime bonus is lost and the worker gets straight time, instead of time and a half, for whatever overtime he has made, but still payable in bonds.

If found advisable the overtime reward period could be made for no absenteeism per month instead of per week, in which case unavoidable absences such as those caused by sickness, etc., should not be penalized.

The work week is thus based upon what I believe to be the President's plan of a forty-eight hour minimum work week, with time and a half for time over forty hours. However, in the above plan such overtime pay is dependent on, and a reward for, non-absence from work.

The above plan in its entirety is simple and of great benefit to wage earners. Their extra earnings need not be spent to meet the rising cost of living caused by increased buying power. Instead, such extra earnings would be loaned to our Government to be used for the war effort, and later form, with interest, a substantial nest egg for the future use of the wage earner or his family.

Above all, this plan would largely avoid the present grave danger of inflation, that canker worm which would eat away the solid timbers of our ship.

ROGER C. ALDRICH, M. E.
Newark, N. J.

General Montgomery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the place the Eighth Army is taking just now in the war news, your readers may be interested in the following excerpts from an article in The Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times about General Montgomery.

General Bernard Law Montgomery, C. B., D. S. O., is the personality who stands out so prominently in connection with the Eighth Army's dramatic advance in North Africa. The world has been discussing the wonderful feats of this remarkable Commander. His achievements the press has described; and he has been specially honored by the King.

General Montgomery's father, Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, M. A., was Vicar of St. Marks from 1879-89, and his wife was a daughter of the celebrated Dean Frederick William Farrar, M. A., D. D., F. R. S.—one of the most outstanding writers and thinkers of his day.

The Battle in North Africa has undoubtedly been a turning point in the war: and it is more than interesting to remember that St. Mark's Church was directly the outcome of the victory at Waterloo. In 1815 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons: "That it would be necessary and becoming to make some great demonstration of thankfulness to Almighty God for the return of peace, by promoting the building of churches."

The senior Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. A. T. A. Naylor, M. A., who was closely associated with the General in the Southeastern Command, wrote this letter, dated November 16:

"General Montgomery is a teetotaller and a non-smoker. He never absented himself from church parade, and always read the lesson.

"At his final conference with a large staff of this command headquarters he stated: 'I read my Bible every day and I recommend you, gentlemen, to do the same. One of my favorite texts is: I Corinthians 14, verse 8, "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"'"

JOHN WILLIAMSON
Sault Ste. Marie, Canada

To Stuck Sticker Stickers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Where to stick stickers has stuck many serious students of sticker sticking. The law of the land says that a series of stickers must be stuck on the car. Most motorists stick their stickers on the windshield, but the increase in number of stickers has more or less stuck the sticker stickers. Of course, stickers may be stuck on the rear windows, but too many stickers stuck on them will be as inconvenient and dangerous as the motley array of stickers now stuck by the stickers on the windshield.

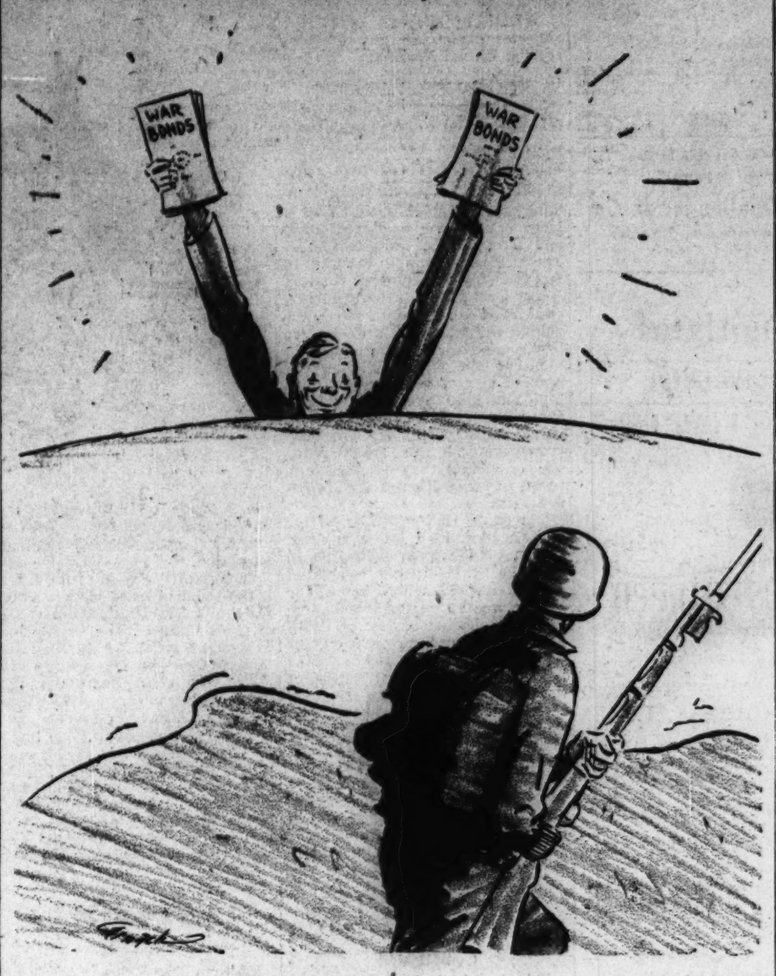
Ebenezer D. Buskin, the bucolic, wizard who is attempting to cross celery with asparagus so the former may be eaten as noiselessly as the latter, believes that he has a timely solution to the problem of stickers who are stuck on where to stick stickers. He proposes that the entire windshield be covered with stickers.

Each car will carry a periscope through which the driver will peer. It will, according to Ebenezer, have one safety advantage that present cars lack. The driver will be able to see in all directions—with rear-vision mirror attachment. Still, even this ingenious device is cold comfort to an A-card driver with 20 miles to go and a teaspoonful of what it takes.

Waban, Mass. H. S. P.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The "V for Victory" That Counts



The Bookshelf

First Apostle of the Four Freedoms

Two hundred years ago today the redbud and dogwood blossoms were beginning to color the foothills of the Blue Ridge—just as they had for thousands of years before and as they will doubtless continue to do as long as the hand of man spares them. On this particular April 13, however, nature seemed to celebrate a special occurrence at Shadwell, in the upper reaches of the James River, not far from the frontier of colonial Virginia. A child was born.

This was an event because there were fewer than a dozen families within a radius of two score miles. Indeed, in all of Albemarle County, there were probably no more than 100 white people, a few more Negroes, and perhaps an Indian family or two. And that nativity was a very particular event, because this child's mature utterances—particularly those proclaimed to the world on July 4, 1776—were to have a revolutionary effect upon mankind's way of life the world over. John Locke, the father of modern democratic theory, had passed from the scene nearly two score years before, but this son of the American frontier was to wield perhaps the most potent individual influence in putting the idea of political and social equality into effect in the New World as a practical standard of human relationship.

It is appropriate that a recognized authority on the life of the author of the Declaration of Independence should write, for publication on this bicentenary date, such an informative volume on his lesser known earlier years as JEFFERSON: THE ROAD TO GLORY, 1743-1776, (New York: Coward-McCann. $4). The author, Marie Kimball, published Thomas Jefferson's correspondence with Madame de Staël and discovered the letters of the lovely Maria Cosway to the then American Minister to France.

Jefferson was the first American author of the "four freedoms." Says Mrs. Kimball: "By destroying the last remnants of feudalism; the laws of entail and primogeniture, he gave man the freedom of the land; by advocating the abolition of slavery, the freedom of the body; by fostering universal education, freedom of the mind; and by the statute for religious freedom he conferred upon man the supreme boon, freedom of the soul."

* * *

What environment molded the thought that gave such radical doctrines of liberty to the world? We know that his mother was of the wealthy and aristocratic Randdlph family; hence the accusations of his contemporaries that he was "a traitor to his class." Mrs. Kimball shows that his father was no Tom Lincoln. Peter Jefferson, the author says, had a considerable library, came of a respected family, and was the owner at various times of at least 30,000 acres of rich Virginia farm and timber land. When his father passed on, Thomas Jefferson, at 14, was accounted very wealthy.

The young Jefferson had a passionate desire for learning. "He could tear himself away from his dearest friends," wrote John Page, an intimate, "and fly to his studies." Companion of other scions of wealth at William and Mary, beloved by them all and able to take part with them in their diversions, Jefferson never yielded to vice but evolved a system of personal conduct from which he never deviated. Indeed, "the favorite passion of my soul," wrote the sandy-haired young man, was his violin.

The individuals who had the greatest influence upon the Jeffersonian consciousness during its formative period were first of all George Wythe, "the Cato of his country without the avarice of the Roman," with whom Jefferson studied law; William Small, the Scottish professor of mathematics, and Francis Fauquier, the brilliant royal Governor. In Sir Edward Coke, whose "Institutes" were his legal textbooks, he found a kindred spirit, for Coke had challenged the royal prerogative in Britain as Jefferson was to do beyond the seas.

But it was after Jefferson had made up his mind to abandon the law and study the philosophy of government that he became more closely acquainted than ever with Locke. It was his habit to transcribe in "commonplace books" ideas that he had absorbed during his studies. In a period of several years beginning in 1769, despite his leaning on Locke, it is apparent from his entries, the author discovers, that Jefferson was profoundly influenced by Montesquieu's warm impulse for reform and for the betterment of the human lot. Others which must be mentioned here are the Frenchman, Marmontel, whose chapter in "Belisaire" on religious toleration called down the censure of both the Sorbonne and the Archbishop of Paris, and the Heidelberg philosopher and historian, Puffendorf, who undoubtedly influenced Jefferson's argument in court in 1770 that "under the law of nature all men are born free."

* * *

Another recent volume, JEFFERSON HIMSELF, by Bernard Mayo (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4), also deserves mention at this time. The book is 1 per cent biography and 99 per cent autobiography. By his excellent selections, the author has pictured practically all of the real Jefferson, often in words which the Virginian did not consciously write for public consumption. One charming bit is his dialogue between Heart and Head, addressed to the vivacious Maria Cosway.

Mr. Mayo's reader has a feeling of living very closely, not merely to the statesman and advocate, but to the country squire, the family man, the philosopher, the lover. He has made a judicious selection of Jeffersoniana and the only incident which might have been included—which Mrs. Kimball did not neglect—is the flirtatious episode of Mrs. Jack Walker, during his bachelor days, which was the core of ugly charges aired against President Jefferson. The incident in itself would not be worthy of mention were it not for the fact that Jefferson's straightforward avowal of a youthful indiscretion showed that his high standard of character was self-imposed and no mere oddity.

Of which of all his distinctions was Jefferson most proud? Mr. Mayo quotes the words which he wrote for his own epitaph: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of Independence, Of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, And Father of the University of Virginia."

M. W. B.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Welles on North Africa

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, has denied that the State Department in Washington is compromising the principles of democracy in North Africa, France, Spain, Yugoslavia and India, as charged by several critics.

Replying to a letter from Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Chairman of the Harvard Group, Steering Committee of American Defense, Mr. Welles affirms that "the objectives of those charged with our foreign policy are identical with those of the overwhelming majority of their critics."

Mr. Welles' letter, which he authorized for publication, follows in part:

"My dear Professor Perry:

"Thank you for your letter of Feb. 20, 1943. I am, of course, aware of the many criticisms directed against the State Department. It is inevitable, and desirable, that the policies of a democratic government should be subject to full public criticism. Obviously, the better informed discussion can be, the better will it further the public interest. The responsibility for seeing that such discussion is well informed rests upon the government as well as upon a vigilant and independent press. . . .

"I believe that much of the criticism of our North African policy has arisen because surface developments have been taken as indications of basic policy when they were in fact merely temporary steps in the process of achieving that policy. When there are delays or incidental errors, which are inevitable in the confusion of a complex and obscure situation, some people assume that those in authority do not wish to reach certain approved objectives. General Giraud's speech of March 14, 1943, and the issuance on March 17, 1943, of decrees repealing the discriminatory legislation of the Vichy Government in North Africa and confirming the authority of the French Republic have, I hope, gone far to eliminate misunderstandings of this sort.

* * *

"Our wartime foreign policy has two purposes which override all others. First, we must do all we can to win absolute victory as quickly as possible, with the least possible loss of life. I believe that our North African policy saved the lives of many American boys, and of many North African soldiers and civilians. Secondly, we must work to establish a just and lasting peace.

"I believe that it is important in the interest of lasting peace that the French people should be free, under their own republican laws, to choose their government after the Nazis have been driven out of France. Until that day, French forces will, I hope, fight side by side in harmony against the common enemy. These are our stated policies, and they are also the stated policies of General de Gaulle and General Giraud. . . .

"It is always easier in wartime to make enemies than friends. We do not share, of course, the social and political philosophy of the Spanish State. But the Spanish people and the Spanish economy are capable of helping us. There are certain commodities in Spain which are needed in our war effort. The trade program with Spain has been carefully reviewed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is subject to the control system maintained jointly by the United States and Great Britain, which carries on similar trade for similar purposes.

* * *

"You also mention criticism referring to the alleged favoritism shown by our Government to certain foreign individuals or groups which oppose the Axis. Specifically mentioned have been the former Archduke Otto and General Mihailovich (of Yugoslavia). There has been no such favoritism and there will be none. We will aid, to the full extent of our ability, any group which is fighting the common enemy. But that aid will not be in such form as to prejudice a people's basic right, stated in the Atlantic Charter, to choose its own form of government.

"You also mention our 'failures to mediate in Indian affairs' as a criticism of the Department of State. The present military situation in the Far East is one in which all of us, including the people of India, face grave perils. The future constitutional status of India is a tremendously complicated and delicate problem. The United States Government is, of course, anxious to give full assistance to its solution. . . . But to make active intervention in the Indian situation a test of liberalism, as some have done, presupposes a definition of liberalism which, I must confess, is beyond my comprehension. . . ."

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